

FEBRUARY







with age, he would refer to his father, and laugh heartily at its sing- ing effect, and never permitted it to be moved from that window while he lived. For was it until he had been consigned to a narrow home.

**Jacksonville Republican.**  
JACKSONVILLE, ALA. FEB. 3, 1841.

FOR GOVERNOR,  
**COL. BENJAMIN FITZPATRICK,**  
OF AUTAUGA.

**WE** are authorised to announce **JOS. GRAHAM Esq.** as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

**WE** are authorised to announce **MRS. S. PATER Esq.** as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

**WE** are authorized to announce **THOMAS HENRY Esq.** as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

**WE** are authorized to announce **WILLIAM WINGHAM Esq.** as a candidate for re-election to office of Circuit Clerk of Randolph County.

**WE** are authorized to announce **ANDREW WILLIAMS Esq.** as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

**WE** are authorized to announce **J. WILLIS Esq.** as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

**WE** are authorized to announce **WM. OREAR Esq.** as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Benton County.

**WE** are authorized to announce **D. BOWEN Esq.** as a candidate for Clerk of the Circuit Court of Randolph County.

**WE** are authorized to announce **F. MEANS Esq.** as a candidate for Sheriff of Cherokee County.

**WE** are authorized to announce **WM. MILLER Esq.** as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

**WE** are authorized to announce **WHITESIDES Esq.** as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

**WE** are authorized to announce **Lewis D. JONES Esq.** as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

**WE** are authorized to announce **Capt. J. H. WAYNE Esq.** as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

**WE** are authorized to announce **M. HARTIS Esq.** as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

**WE** are authorized to announce **JOSEPH E. POITS Esq.** as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

**WE** are authorized to announce **M. CANNON Esq.** as a candidate for the office of Tax Collector of Randolph County.

**WE** are authorized to announce **W. WILLSON Esq.** as a candidate for Comptroller of the Jacksonville Bank.

**WE** are authorized to announce **Lieut. JAMES P. CANNON Esq.** as a candidate for Assistant of the Jacksonville Bank.

For the Republic.  
No. 1.

Come all that are weary and sad and merry,  
In days of adversity soon will be gaily;  
The fourth is closing, and we'll be doing,  
The fourth of next March his banner will run.

Old Tip is now coming, with a new coat of paint,  
He gives good money and no bad report;  
It is not surprising, though some may say,  
When we will be better than before.

Old Tip's name is now corrected,  
And he is now called "Tip,"  
While England's assiduous  
We know will favor their views.

We'll have millions of money, flowing like honey  
From Maine to the Florida shore;  
Which will consolidate and emancipate,  
And who could ask any more.

Who would not be a wig, to get such a swag  
Of profits and honors bestowing?  
When old Tip is on high, you need not ask what  
He is doing, or where he is going.

The poor Democrats must hide like the rats,  
And timely repent of their evil;  
They must alter their ways, before many days,  
Or they may all go to the devil.

You must give up the ship in the hands of old Tip,  
Who is anxious to take the command;  
Before we surrender, we make one rejoinder;  
And hope he won't run on sea as on land.

I declined but we have concluded  
To go on board, while longer  
I shall sail the U.S., see what will do,  
And we will be found.

And the crew be divided, I have been decided,  
If of his sort cannot stand, let him to his crew  
Be dismissed, white and black combined,  
He will find hard to command.

A strange combination, I will need regulation,  
To keep close drilling;  
I should not wonder if they part company,  
Old Billy is willing.

Balance of power, is in the strong tower,  
Of all these States;  
There must be a changing before Tip's arranging  
Among the Democrats late.

Old Tip is honest and does what he's promised,  
Helps all the poor of the land;  
He logs cabin boys, want give up their toys,  
As they get money in hand.

At covetous Van, we don't like his plan,  
He sucks up the silver and gold;  
We want Billy there, to give us a share  
Of what we were told.

AN OLD FASHIONED WHISKY



led up in the Supreme Court. Among the  
itors to-day, I perceived Gen. Glines,  
of the Army, who intends giving us a lecture  
on the honor of war and the use of steam bat-  
teries for national defenses.

Commodore Stevens, who was in charge  
of the navy yard here, died last night of ap-  
oplexy. He was well and hearty on going  
to bed, but before a light could be ob-  
tained, the death rattle proclaimed the de-  
parture of his spirit from its earthly  
tenement. He was a gallant officer, and  
gained much credit at the battle of Lake  
Erie.

The New York correspondent of the Na-  
tional Intelligence says:—

"I learn from Cincinnati, and it may be  
new in Washington, that Mr. Webster has  
formally accepted the place of the State De-  
partment. Mr. Ewing, the Post Office De-  
partment, and Mr. Crittenden the post of at-  
torney Gen. Gen. Harrison thinks of leav-  
ing it is said, on the 15th inst. having ac-  
cepted an invitation to visit Pittsburg, cannot  
well be in Washington before Feb. 1, when  
he goes on a short visit to Virginia. W.  
H. H. Taylor, Esq. his son-in-law, will be  
his Private Secretary. In the absence of  
Mrs. Harrison, (who has been seriously  
threatened with lock-jaw from a splinter  
run into her thumb,) Mrs. Taylor of Vir-  
ginia, the mother of the General's son-in-law  
will open the White House, and have the  
charge of its domestic affairs till Mrs. H.  
can leave North Bend. I presume that no  
other members of the Cabinet than those  
have named will be designated upon till  
General Harrison reaches Washington."

CHAPTER OF ADVICE.—The Boston Post  
contains a long chapter of advice to differ-  
ent kinds of men, women and children, from  
which we select the following:—  
Advice to Men.—Never kiss your son's  
wife, or go into your married daughter's  
sleazy room for her candle after she has  
gone to bed.

Advice to Young Girls.—Never marry a  
boy whose mamma is afraid to have him go  
on the water, or whose papa cannot tell the  
difference between the toothache and the  
lockjaw.

Advice to Young Men.—Have it fairly  
understood before you wed, whether you intend  
to marry an individual or a whole fam-  
ily.

Advice to Parents.—Do not let a silly am-  
bition hazard the happiness of your children.  
nor your chagrin at the discovery of your  
own folly betray you into a violation of your  
obligations.

Advice to Indiscreet People.—Never hire a  
printer to publish your folly in a book, for it  
is worse than being hung and paying the  
executioner forty shillings.

Advice to Babies.—Remain with your  
mothers as long as you can and do not get  
married before you are out of leading  
strings.

Advice to Judges.—In forming an opinion  
keep both ears open, and then you can hear  
on both sides.

Advice to Legislators.—Never become the  
corrupt tools of wealth.

Advice to Merchants.—Avertive, if you  
would be prosperous and happy.

Advice to Politicians.—Collect the bets you  
have made as soon as possible, pay those you  
lost without delay, and never be guilty of  
such disreputable conduct again.

Advice to the Temperance party.—Offer  
a reward for the best model of a cider  
mill.

Advice to Fashionable People.—Do not  
require those in your employ to violate the  
Sabbath by their labor to enable you to give  
a gay entertainment on a particular evening  
lest you become grey in sin.

Advice to People in General.—Subscribe for  
a newspaper—pay the printer—and mind  
your own business.

Picayune.

### DESTRUCTIVE FRESHETS.

The Northern papers received on Sunday  
evening, contain accounts of the destruction  
of property and loss of lives, by the freshets  
which have occurred in New York, Pennsyl-  
vania, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware,  
and Maryland. The damage is immense.  
At Hartford the water rose so high along the  
river, that in some instances persons had to  
be taken out of the second story windows.  
These floods occurred between the 6th and  
8th of this month. The details of the  
disasters are indeed lamentable and dread-  
ful.

In Philadelphia the tide overflowed some  
of the wharves. Between Market and Ches-  
nut streets, the water rose so high as to run  
into several stores. Some old inhabitants  
state that the river has not risen so high for  
the last 25 years.

While on the subject of the recent disas-  
trous freshets in the north, we shall mention  
that in Italy, there was an inundation in the  
valley of Aosta, which was most destructive.  
It occurred in October last. In the town of  
Verres, many houses were swept away by  
the rising streams, and no fewer than 80  
of the inhabitants lost their lives. At  
Brisogian and Emars great damage was  
done. In France too, an inundation has  
happened which was attended with immense  
loss of property and lives. The city of Lyons  
was for several days under water by the over-  
flow of the Rhone. The accounts given of

the ravages occasioned every where by that  
inundation, between Lyons and Arles, are  
truly awful. In Normandy and some adjoin-  
ing departments, an inundation had occasioned  
the loss of much property. The rivers  
Meuse, Orne, and Maine, had overflowed  
the whole country. The meadows through  
which the Meuse runs, an extent of about  
25 miles was covered with water. The in-  
habitants were surprised by the flood in the  
middle of the night, and had only time to save  
themselves, leaving their cattle, crops and  
all their property at the mercy of the inunda-  
tion.

The loss sustained in Pennsylvania, New  
York, and other States, will amount to more  
than two millions of dollars.

Augusta Con.

Important Indian Treaty.—The For-  
Wayne Times, (Indiana,) states that at the  
late Indian payment at the Parks of the Wa-  
bash, the Indians made a proposition to sell  
their lands and that Gen. Milroy (al-  
though not officially authorized by the Gov-  
ernment) took the responsibility, while they  
were in the humor, of treating with them  
for about 500,000 acres, being the whole of  
the Miami lands in this State. The price a-  
greed to be paid is about \$140 per acre, and  
the Indians to remove west in five years.  
The lands are worth \$10 per acre, hard as  
the times are, and there is little doubt  
the General Government will confirm the  
treaty.

Important Horsemen.—A Secret worth  
knowing. The day before yesterday we hap-  
pened to be passing in front of the United  
States Hotel when we observed a large  
crowd attracted by an omnibus laden with  
passengers, which the horse refused to draw.  
The driver had tried every experiment to  
urge on the animal—such as the ordinary  
modes of whipping, coaxing, &c. but all in  
vain when our townsmen, John C. Mon-  
gomery, Esq., suggested the plan of tying  
a string tightly round the horse's ear close  
to the head. The driver apprehending  
that Mr. M. was disposed to quiz him, re-  
fused to make the trial, but upon Mr. M.'s  
tying the string around the horse's ear, he  
having requested the driver to resume his seat  
and to give his horses a loose rein, without  
applying the whip, it operated like a charm  
and the animal started off without further  
difficulty, to the infinite amusement and  
gratification of the by-standers. Mr. M.  
stated to the crowd that he had tried the ex-  
periment more than a hundred times, and  
he never knew it fail but once.

Phil. Standard.

A Confident Trickster.—Charles H. Live-  
what may be called fun as much as his  
youngest courtiers. On one of his birthdays  
an innocent record of a pickpocket had ob-  
tained admission to the drawing room in the  
garb of a gentleman. He had succeeded in  
extracting a gold snuff-box from a nobleman's  
pocket, and was quietly transferring it to  
his own, when looking up, he suddenly  
caught the King's eye, and discovered that  
he had been perceived by his Majesty. The  
fellow aware, in all probability, of the King's  
character, had the impudence to put his finger  
to his nose and winked knowingly at  
Charles to hold his tongue. Shortly after-  
wards, the King was much amused by per-  
ceiving the nobleman in feeling unperceived  
another in search for his treasure. At last  
he could resist no longer and looking about  
him, (probability to make certain that the  
thief had escaped,) he called out to the injured  
person. "You need not, my Lord, give your-  
self any trouble about it, your box is gone and  
I own myself an accomplice. I could not help  
it, I was made a confidant."

From the Charleston Mercury.

Who are our Friends?—We cut the  
following from an exchange paper, and can-  
not pass it without comment. New Hamp-  
shire is as firmly founded in Democracy as  
her own granite hills—and hence it is nat-  
ural that such a proviso against Abolition  
should be proposed in her Legislature. I  
what Whig Legislature of New England  
would such care for the South be manifested  
or such a resolution ventured? We showed  
recently that his stomach Republican State  
is far ahead of her neighbors in education,  
but this antiabolition move—if adopted, as  
we think it will be—will prove her far be-  
hind them in political information,—lik ebe-  
nized South Carolina.

An Excellent Provision.—In the New  
Hampshire Legislature, a few weeks since,  
a bill was brought forward to incorporate the  
Freewill Baptist Printing Establishment.  
Mr. Hoyt, one of the members, moved to a-  
mend by adding a section, providing that if  
the corporation should print or publish any-  
thing on the subject of Abolition of Slavery,  
the charter shall be null and void.

TEXAS.

The news from this Republic are some-  
what more warlike than expected. Con-  
gress, it is said, has passed a resolution,  
to raise a force of five thousand men for the in-  
vasion of Mexico, and offers a quarter  
of league of land out of the conquered territory  
to each volunteer. In the mean time, it ap-  
pears Mexico is seriously making prepara-  
tions to invade Texas. She has obtained a  
loan of \$3,000,000; 2000,000 to be applied  
to the purchase and arming of two steam  
ships of war to act against the Texian navy

the balance to be applied to further the op-  
erations on land. General Arista is to com-  
mand the invading army; and commence op-  
erations by marching against Gallo and  
San Antonio. The receipt of this news at  
the city of Austin elicited from the President  
proclamation, a spirited and warlike message to  
Congress.—Mont. Adv.

### FORGET ME.

Forget me? No! when pleasure fills  
Her goblet to the brim,  
And mirth and song, like sparkling rill,  
No breath of care may dim,  
Then withered joys, and love betrayed,  
And many a fond word spoken,  
And many a hope all lowly laid,  
And many a bright charm broken,  
Like spectres from the buried past,  
Shall memory summon up,  
And from his fevered lip shall cast  
The yet untasted cup!

Forget me? When the tempest's might  
Dissolves itself in rain,  
And human power shall reemite  
Those scattered drops again.  
Forget me? No! in life's dark bowl  
There's no oblivious wave.  
No Lethe for the guilty soul,  
Save that within the grave;  
And oh! how oft the weary breast  
Would seek from memory's gloom,  
A refuge in the dreamless rest  
That dwells within the tomb!

Temperance.—A Deacon, having joined  
Temperance Society, refused to drink to-  
day with his neighbors, but would, for the  
sake of sociability, just dip a toasted cracker  
into it and eat that, saying that it would  
do as well as he must allow himself to take  
rum. The good deacon was a phibso, her-  
the spirit being specifically lighter than the  
water, risen to the top and is readily absorbed  
by the cracker.

Diogenes being asked of what beast the  
bite is most dangerous, answered, "Of wild  
beasts, that of a slanderer; of tame, that of a  
butcher."

Dr. Madden, in one of his letters on Egypt-  
ians, says:—"I verily believe, from one end of  
Egypt to the other there is not a man, woman  
or child, capable of laboring, that does not  
execute the name of Mohammed Ali. There is  
no mistake about this, go where one may—  
there is nothing but curses on his head  
and even frightful wishes expressed for ven-  
geance on him and his family. One of these  
people openly declared in a boat, when I  
was recently going up the Nile, that he  
would die happy if he could cut the throat of  
Mohammed Ali and drink his blood. This  
denominating sentiment was spoken aloud in the  
presence of thirteen or fourteen Arabs, and  
every man hailed the wish as the sentence  
of his own mind. The unfortunate wretch  
who expressed it, had just voluntarily deposed  
himself of an eye to escape being taken by  
the Pacha for a soldier. Another of our  
boatmen was minus a finger for the same  
object, and several had the front teeth ex-  
tracted, in order that they might be declared  
unfit for service. In consequence of being  
found incapable of hitting the cartilage  
Two gentlemen well known in London, Mr.  
Wine, the late under-sheriff and Mr. Doyle,  
were present when these wishes were ex-  
pressed, and when one of the National Guard  
of Alexandria declared, that his comrades  
desired nothing better than the coming of  
the English to Alexandria, and that their  
resolution was taken, whenever the English  
came, to throw down their arms."

BALTIMORE, JAN. 6.

A Worthy Act.—In these times an act of  
liberality, particularly in money matters, is  
as refreshing as a draught of pure water to  
the traveler in the desert. We heard of one  
yesterday, and for the credit of our city, we  
publish it. We wish we were at liberty to  
mention the names of the public spirited  
individuals. One of our most respectable  
mercantile houses yesterday, having a note  
to pay of considerable amount at the Frank-  
lin Bank, let it be known that they would  
give par, in the notes of other Baltimore  
Banks; and many called and availed them-  
selves of the liberal offer. The object of the  
house in question being to relieve as many  
of the poorer citizens as possible, the accom-  
modation was granted to such as were believed  
to be of that class. The extent of the liber-  
ality will be appreciated, when we state that  
the paper of the Franklin Bank was selling  
at a discount of from twenty-five to thirty  
per cent.

Republican.

Good.—A girl was presented to James, I.  
as an English prodigy, because he was deep-  
learned. The person who introduced her  
boasted of her proficiency in ancient lan-  
guages. "I can assure your majesty," said  
he, "that she can both speak and write Latin,  
Greek and Hebrew." "These are rare at-  
tainments for a damsel," said James; "but  
pray tell me can she spin?"

Never Ask Questions in a Hurry.—"Tom  
a word with you."  
"Be quick, then, I'm in a hurry."  
"What did you give your sick horse to-  
day?"  
"A pint of turpentine."  
John hurries home and administers the  
same dose to a favorite charger, who strange

to say drops off himself in half an hour.  
His opinion of his friend Tom's literary  
ability is somewhat staggered. He meets  
him the next day.  
"Well, Tom?"  
"Well, John what is it?"  
"I gave my horse a pint of turpentine, and  
it killed him as dead as Julius Caesar."  
"So it did mine."

### CONTRIBUTORIAL.

WETUMPKA, Feb'y 5, 1841.  
Cotton has arrived briskly since our last, and the  
market is very active, and prices have advanced  
a few cents. A few bales have been sold as high as 10 1/2c.  
Very little is selling under 9c—general sales  
at 9 a 10c.  
The weather is still unfavorable, and the Roads  
are very bad.  
The River is in fine order.

MOBILE, January 30.  
COTTON.—The receipts since our last are 20-  
457 bales, previously 88,745 bales, making a total  
of 109,102 against 61,470 same period last year.  
Exported this week to Liverpool 3,499; Havana  
143; coastwise 3,915 bales, which with the pre-  
vious exports amount to 43,683 bales, against 31-  
182 last year. The stock on hand including all  
on ship-board not cleared yesterday, was 68,605  
bales, last year at the same time it was 31,486.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION.  
Good and Fine, 11 1/2c—  
Good Fair, 10 1/2 a 11c—  
Fair, 10 1/4 a 10 1/2c—  
Middling Fair, 9 1/2 a 10c—  
Middling, 9c—  
Ordinary, 8 1/2c—

MOBILE STATEMENT OF COTTON.  
JANUARY 29, 1841.  
Stock on hand, Oct. 1st, 1840, bales 3,141  
Received this week 20,537  
Received previously 36,092—43,648  
Stock on hand and on ship-board, not cleared, Jan. 15th, 1841. 68,605

DEED.—In this place on Friday night the 16th  
instant, FRANCIS LOUGO WILKINS, after a se-  
vere affliction of nine days, he was aged 8 months  
and 9 days, and the youngest child of Anderson and  
Elizabeth Wilkins, he was a promising and health-  
y child up to the first day of his illness which  
was nine days before his death.

The little babe is gone to rest  
To dwell with Christ forever blessed.

O, where is our Junia and why don't he meet us,  
As once he would here in this lonely cottage;  
Can it be he has forgotten where oft he did get us  
Tell me, O! where is my lovely one gone.

Perhaps he is down in the glen by yon wild wood,  
Where murmurs the rivulet freely and clear;  
Mute reviewing the scenes of his childhood,  
But why is our cottage so lonely and drear.

Or perhaps he's away on yon fair sunny mountain,  
Al! how would he haste if he knew we were near  
He's gathering flowers that bloom not on highland,  
Yet why is our cottage so lonely and drear.

My fluttering heart from my bosom is leaping,  
As to the old threshold I haste to draw near,  
His parents are here, but they seem to be weeping,  
Sigh why is our cottage so lonely and drear.

Oh! Junia dear Junia, where hast thou departed,  
Why hast thou forsaken the home of thy birth;  
To our small lonely cottage we return broken  
hearted,  
Since Junia our beloved one, lies low in the earth.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE undersigned, as Agent of a Land Company,  
offers for sale a quantity of land of various  
qualities and different sized pieces, which will be  
sold on accommodating terms. Persons wishing  
to examine the land can do so by applying to the  
undersigned, living on the McIntosh Road, 2 miles  
west of Sawyer's Ferry.

Z. REYNOLDS.  
Randolph Co, February 10, 1841.—4t.

### DISSOLUTION.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under  
the style of CLAIBORNE & WARREN is  
this day dissolved by mutual consent, all persons  
indebted to the said firm are hereby notified to  
make payment to Daniel D. Claiborne, who is a-  
lone authorized to receive the same, and all de-  
mands against said firm will be settled at the  
Counting room of D. D. Claiborne, by him  
alone.

D. D. CLAIBORNE,  
G. W. WARREN.

The undersigned having purchased the entire  
interest of Mr. G. W. Warren, in the above firm  
would here return his sincere thanks to his cus-  
tomers, and hopes to merit a continuation of those  
favors which he has so liberally received at their  
hands heretofore.

DANIEL D. CLAIBORNE.

Alexandria, Ala. Feb'y 8th, 1841.—4t.

### MEDICINAL.

DR. R. F. STUART, late of Mon-  
roe, Georgia. Having permanently  
settled at Alexandria, respectfully offers  
his professional services to the citizens  
of Benton County Ala.

References: Dr. D. Johnston, Monroe,  
" J. G. Waddle,  
" A. Mcadams, Fayetteville,  
" R. F. Ogilby, Rome.  
Alexandria, Feb'y 5th, 1841.—4t.

### DR. DAVID SHELTON.

HAVING located on the top of the Sand Moun-  
tain, five miles from Gunter's Landing,  
Marshall county, Ala, offers his professional ser-  
vices to the public. All complaints will receive  
prompt and unremitting attention. These persons  
afflicted with chronic diseases will find an as-  
ylum at his residence—where knows what pure moun-  
tain air and timely medicines may effect? He  
has now and will keep a general supply of fresh  
Medicines.—Feb'y, 10, 1841.—4t.

### WILLIAM B. MARTIN

AND

### JOHN FOSTER.

HAVE formed a Partnership in the practice  
of LAW. Having determined to devote their  
entire time to their profession, any business con-  
fided to them will receive prompt attention.  
Their Office is the one lately occupied by Messrs  
Martin and Martin, where one or both of them  
may at all times be found.  
Jacksonville, Benton Co., Ala. 7  
September 23, 1840. 7 Sept. 30.—4t.

### BETHOUGH BRED RACE HORSE & STALLION.

### WHALEBONE.

WILL stand the ensuing Season at the Subscri-  
ber's in Benton County Ala. 20 miles South  
of Jacksonville, and 16 miles north of Talladega  
town, at the low price of \$30 the Season, \$20 the  
single leap, which will be dem'd at the time  
of service, and \$50 to insure a mare to be in foal  
payable when that is ascertained or the right of  
property is transferred; mares will be taken care of  
at a small profit as I have large and extensive pas-  
turages which is well watered, and I shall give  
my own personal attention to the brood stock, and  
will guarantee a cure, but will not be liable for es-  
capes or accidents of any kind. Mares and foals  
shall be fed at discretion or as directed, and charg-  
ed at a reasonable rate, the keep to be paid when  
the mares are taken away; the season to commence  
on the first day of March next and to end on the  
first day of July thereafter.  
Benton Co. Ala. Feb'y 1st 1841.  
HENRY B. TURNER.

### WHALEBONE.

Is twelve years old this spring. A beautiful blood  
bay, &c of fine size being up to 16 hands high,  
possessing fine bone and uncommon beauty.

### Pedigree.

Whalebone was got by the Justly celebrated  
horse old Sir Archie, and he by the old Imported  
horse Domino; and Whalebone's dam was got by  
old Packet, and he by the Imported horse Cui-  
zen. Whalebone's grand dam was got by Alphe-  
us, and he by the Imported horse Junah, out of  
Green's old Celer mare one of the best racers in  
her day, the Celer mare was got by old Celer, the  
best son of old Janus out of a Partner mare,  
Whalebone's great grand dam was got by the old  
Imported horse Daredevil, his great great grand  
dam by Wildair, the best son of Imported Fear-  
naught, his gr. gr. gr. grand dam Jet was got by  
Phonop, his gr. gr. gr. gr. grand dam Dianna by  
Cladius, his gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. grand dam Sally  
Painter by Sterling, his gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr.  
grand dam Silver by the Belisier Arabian in Eng-  
land. This pedigree could be traced back much  
farther, but I deem it unnecessary as it is here  
shown that this horse has not one bad cross in  
him &c.

### Performances of Whalebone.

IN the fall of 1832 he being 3 years old, he won  
the sweepstakes at Florence Ala. 7 subscribers  
200 Dollars each entrance, two mile heats, with  
great ease at two heats; two weeks after he won  
the Jockey club purse at Huntsville, 450 Dollars 3  
mile heats, at three heats, beat Piano and Molly  
Long, although Whalebone was but three years  
old at that time. Mr. J. C. Beasley and myself  
gave him the preference over Polly Powell, Long-  
waist, and Anvalina Smith, all of which we had in  
the stable at that time. From thence we travel-  
ed him to Montgomery Ala. and won the Jockey  
club purse two mile heats, at which place we re-  
fused 3,000 Dollars for him, two weeks after he  
won the Jockey club purse at Benton Ala, after  
this race he was taken with the distemper and  
travelled home in that condition, which so materi-  
ally injured him that we were unable to run him  
the next season. In the fall of 1834 we trained  
and run him at Florence Ala. for the Jockey club  
purse, 3 mile heats and he was beaten by Hiber-  
nia in consequence of his "choking from the ef-  
fects of the distemper. The above is an unvar-  
nished statement of facts as we raised him and  
had the entire management of him in training  
and running &c.

JAMES W. CAMP,  
HENRY B. TURNER.

February, 10th, 1841.—4t.

### Tailoring Business.

THE Subscriber takes this method of offering  
his sincere thanks to the citizens of this  
County, for the liberal patronage heretofore re-  
ceived; and, to inform the public that he is pre-  
pared to Make Work at a short notice, and pledges  
himself that all business entrusted to his care,  
shall be punctually attended to.

JAMES M. LITTEN.

Alexandria, January, 6, 1841.—3m.

### SEABORN WILLIAMS,

At

January, 6, 1

MATE

WILL

the Count

He tend

for past fa

the public

that should

be fall to render general satisfaction to his employ-

ers, it shall not be for the want of honest industry,

close application, and prompt attention to all busi-

ness that may be committed to his management.

He would also say to them, that his appointment

to the office of Judge of the County Court, will not

interfere with, or hinder his practice, except in the

court in which he presides as Judge.

January 20, 1841.—3m.

### BLANKS

Of the following description, neatly and correctly  
executed, are kept constantly on hand for sale at  
this office.

### For Magistrates.

Warrants, Appraisals, Affidavits,

Executions, Stay Bonds, Attachment Bonds,

Subpoenas, Garnishments, Affidavits,

### For Sheriffs.

Fourth coming Bonds, Garnishments, Recognizances,

Bail Bonds, Deeds for Titles,

### For Constables.

Delivery Bonds, Prison Bound Bonds,

Bail Bonds, Debtors Bail Bonds.

### For Clerks.

Witness Certificates, Marriage License,

Subpoenas, Retailers oath & License,

Certification Writs, School Com. Bonds,

Executions, Guardians Bonds,

Writs & Bonds of Error, Officer's Bonds,

Com. to take Deposition, Oaths of Office,

Jury Certificates, Also, DEEDS OF TRUST, WARRANTY DEEDS, DECLARATIONS, BLANK NOTES, &c.

A quantity of the above blanks will shortly be forwarded to the county seats of the adjoining counties of St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee and Randolph, where officers may obtain them by applying at the places of deposit.







# JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

VOL. 1, NO. 5.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1851.

Whole No. 213

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,  
BY J. F. GRANT,

At \$2 50 in advance, or \$3 00 at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year unless paid in advance, and no subscription discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the editor. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue will be considered an engagement for the next year.

**Terms of Advertising.**  
Advertisements of 12 lines or less \$1 00 for the first insertion and 50 cents for each continuation. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c.

All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates. Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions will be published until discontinued and charged accordingly.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months. Advertisements must be paid for in full, and letters addressed to the Editor on business.



## POETRY.

### THE WIDOW'S SON.

O, 'twas a wretched fact! He fell,  
Bold, proud of heart and young,  
Far from the hearts that loved him well,  
Unhallowed and unyoung.  
With spirit free as mountain blast,  
Unfettered he was born,  
Apoor, but his law was cast  
Mid poverty and scorn.  
His proud heart chilled in youth, with years  
He hardened grew to sternness;  
A widowed mother's scolding tears  
Fell for his blighted prime;  
He fled—The reckless and the bold  
Met him with heart and hand,  
He ne'er again sought to behold  
His kindred or his land!  
And summer past, and winter sped,  
And years rolled slowly by,  
And gray had grown that mother's head,  
And helpless her eye;  
And sold-on was his head to speak  
Of him who fled away,  
But when she died, upon her cheek  
The tears still loved to stray!

Upon her lonely pillow, sleep  
Ne'er closed her aching eyes,  
Until a prayer and blessing deep  
Ascended to the skies  
For him, her homeless, wand'ring son,  
Her young heart's early joy,  
Her loved, her lost, her wretched one,  
Her proud, her wicked boy!

A thought a single line he sent—  
He would return anon;  
He had returned—he would repent,  
And—once more a son!  
Hope whispered that it might be true,  
Yet dared she not believe;  
Too well she knew, mother knew  
How well he could deceive!

He never came—and more years past—  
Merely she wept and sighed,  
The tale of woe was told at last,  
'Mid pestilence he died!  
And now she never weeps, but when  
She thinks up her son,  
She'll o'er and o'er repeat again,  
'God's will, not mine, be done!'

PIAZMA.

From the Brother Jonathan.

### O. K.

#### A TRUE TALE OF THE LATE ELECTION.

Kate had been just a month married. A few weeks ago, a month is not yet above certain follies which always dim the dawn of married life as the clouds of morning seem unwilling to let the sun shine out resplendent, and show too great a contrast with the shades which are just scattering. Among these follies of a new-married woman, the most prominent is a feeling, not exactly of jealousy, but a desire for a monopoly of the good man to whom she has just sworn forever to devote herself. She is unwilling that his attention should be taken off even for a moment, and half covets the secret which turns between his eyes, and which she would fain see, and soon over but she had only been married a month, and who could wonder that she was so jealous, and while her husband was away, bearing the burden of the song:

"For Tippecanoe and Tyler too."  
"But," says she, "I'll fix him when he does come!"

The door bell rung. Kate had recovered her philosophy, and her cheerfulness. And if she had answered the first impulse, would have hastened to the outer door to have admitted him herself. If she had, there is no measuring the long, long kiss, that would have probably lasted over all the steps of the flight of stairs, exclusive of the recess, at the broad step where the flight turns. But Kate heard the slipshod maid of all work going to the Hall door, closed her own door, put away the book she had been reading, turned her back upon the entrance, rested her elbows on her knees, smothered her face in her handkerchief, and waited, as well as possible. An interesting posture, then Kate had caught her husband adorning her shoulders—and who can wonder

that she turned them up?  
"I think—you—ought—to be ashamed!" snuffled Kate.

The servant girl pulled her elbow.

"Get away—you hateful!"

"Why, ma'am, it isn't Mr. Brewster!"

Kate looked up. A tall, roguish looking, but certainly a very handsome young man stood attentively regarding her. In his face were apparent a variety of emotions, in which wonder, led mischief sparkled, but embarrassment had no place—awkward as Kate thought any strange man might feel in his situation. Now she could have cried without any exception, but she did not. She bowed in a manner confused, but prettier for its confusion, to the stranger, and turned to the servant inquiringly. That official was hanging on the door-knob—with her mouth open, but still no word came from it.

"Betty, how many times have I told you not to surprise me in this way, without announcing a guest?"

"Please ma'am the gentleman said his name was no other man," said Betty—

"and he would come up."

"Betty—you may go!" said the stranger.

Kate stood irresolute.

"G!" repeated the strange gentleman. Kate was too much astonished to say any thing. Betty closed the door, and peeped through the key hole. She saw the stranger take her mistress by both hands—she saw Mrs. Brewster shrink back a moment—and then, as Betty afterwards said, "she gave a look, and then she gave him a long, and then I run, for I wouldn't have waited another minute for the world. What is it coming to?"

With all proper reverence for Betty—she fled. She did not run for any such prudential motive. It was only because an awful ring at the street door started her, and down she ran to welcome more horrid mysteries. It was only a circular to all true Democratic, Republican, Whig electors, directed to Mr. Brewster. When Betty went up again to her post at the Key hole, her mistress and the stranger were sitting opposite each other. How Betty did wish that her eyes could hear as well as see!

The stranger went away early. Poor Betty went to bed that night in a "doubtful state." New York was one of the doubtful at that time—so Betty could have gone to sleep in no other, without crossing to Jersey.

The liquor compounder, instrument rattled in the glasses. Smoke had ceased to ascend in graceful jets from the mouth of the barometer, for upon its jetting from their lips it had much ado to find a place in the dense atmosphere, without playing any trick. Drums beat! The street, a's out of G! made night hideous. Brewster walked through the bar-room and up into the Hall. A pleasant looking old gentleman, with white hair, and plenty of it, was leading in a Tippecanoe song, and Brewster joined the full thousand who swelled the chorus.

The iron arm'd soldier—the truehearted soldier, the iron arm'd soldier of Tippecanoe.

Then came speech. Then another song. Then Brewster made a speech, & noticed among the by-standers that there was one in particular, who seemed to hang on every word he said. He cheered vociferously—stamped approvingly, and beat his hands till they blistered. When Mr. B. came down from the rostrum, the attentive audience pressed up to him and offered congratulations on the fidelity of his oration. Brewster had not been a politician long, and he blushed.

"But," said the other—are you not a little too enthusiastic?"

"Not a shadow."

"How much majority do you give the Whigs in this State?"

"The Whigs is good for fifteen thousand."

"Doubtful."

"Oh bet—"

"How much?"

"As much as you choose. I'll cover dollar with dollar."

A crowd had by this time suspended listening to the orator, to hear this match. "Bet him Brewster," cried a friend—"he's a loco in disguise. Bet him." The stranger only smiled that no one appeared to have any sympathy with him. He offered a bet of five thousand dollars. Brewster started.

"Oh!" said the other, "if you don't choose to take me, let it go. I thought you were ready—but if you're all talk and no cider, you can't be a Harrison man."

"Who said I hesitated?" said Brewster. In five minutes more the gentleman had given his name as Mr. Smith—the preliminaries were arranged, the stranger had put up his stake in specie paying notes—the by-standers had guaranteed Brewster's check, and the man with ready money had bowed and made his exit.

"He's a custom house officer," said one.

"He's an agent of the government," said another.

"He's to d—d quick on the trigger for

me," said Brewster, as he walked home. That five thousand gone—all's gone—for I makes more of a hole than I can well patch up—to say nothing of the loss of credit by betting.

Betty looked O. K. at him—wonderful curiosity, to know what he could say, if he did but know all that she did—but he was too busy thinking of something else to notice her.

Brewster paid more attention to the newspaper than to his coffee on the following morning. It was the morning of Thursday, the 5th. The papers aforesaid did not contain any encouragement. Kate asked him for money. He told her the western counties would bring it in—and Kate laughed. He looked up astonished at a sound so little in consonance with his own feelings—and Kate looked as if she would have laughed more heartily than before.

Scarcely was he out of doors when Betty had the astonishment of admitting again the unknown gallant of Mrs. Brewster. She could hardly be civil to him; for she did think that such audacity passed her comprehension. Her mistress and the caller were a regular to see each other too—and laugh so heartily when the name of poor Mr. Brewster was mentioned. Betty robbed herself of almost half the cheer to console her mistress under her affliction. The parlor bell rang, and when Betty answered the summons the stranger was gone.

"Please ma'am," said she, when she had received her mistress's commands—what is the gentleman's name who was here to-day?"

"It is one of your business."

But plunged to the kitchen for the depth of that culinary purgatory—and drank the rest of the cheer. Such going on, she declared, were unbearable.

Friday, the 6th, rose yet more gloomy upon poor Brewster. He was down from his chamber bed. He had read before his wife had risen, the most cheering accounts which the Whig papers could offer, and found not even in their wildest prophesy the shadow of a hope for the safety of his five thousand dollars. It was, he felt satisfied, all up with him!

"Good morning, Sir," said Betty, as she placed the coffee pot on the table. Brewster answered her by opening his eyes.

"I'm going to leave you, sir," continued Betty.

Mr. B. thought he ought to be in the western county. He paid the stranger no attention.

"Such goings on, and such goings on, sir," said Betty, with a swing of her body, as she hit her heels, "a decent person can't stay in the house, sir. But I don't suppose that a poor servant, has any business to care what pranks her mistress cuts up, sir."

"Not a bit," said Brewster, now for the first time half listening.

"Well, there—listening to me—so here—and if you don't care, I'm sure I don't care who does, I'm sure."

"Why, what do you mean you fool?"

"Fool, heh heh—fool—heh heh—well my mother was an honest woman, at any rate, and that is more than your children will say, I guess."

Brewster took her by the shoulder and shook her story out of him, and a great deal more. Kate entered the room at that instant, in shining morning frock, and Betty shrunk down stairs swearing and sniveling in a breath.

"Pretty well, too, Charles," said Kate, turning away her head to hide a laugh.

"Pretty well, too, I think. When you put a man dependent on you, you had better have respect enough for yourself to select one who keeps her face clean."

"Betty, probably never had the soot kissed off of hers," said Brewster bitterly.

"It's a pity I didn't wait on you to flout your tea-table then," said Kate, in the same tone.

"Madam!"

"Sigh!"

"The strange gentleman, ma'am—"

said Betty, opening the door, and making a dash in both her eyes—the strange gentleman ma'am without any name ma'am—winking impudently to her master.

In stalked the unknown friend of the family. "My brother, Mr. Brewster," said Kate, presenting him.

"Mr. Smith!" exclaimed Brewster.

"No more Mr. Smith," said the other taking his hat.

"And never will play Mr. Smith any more. I am very happy to know you, sir," said Brewster, and stood ready to give up to you the bet I made with Mr. Smith."

"And I own no interest separate from Charles's, and so pass it to her."

"But I shall not consent to any such barter-like arrangement. A loss is a loss."

"It is like a conspiracy my dear sir—and is entirely Kate's money. I went from this house by her directions to make the bet, with you before you should know me—I bet—I won—I am a mere agent—this is a clear case of conspiracy, and if you will complete it by becoming a conspirator against your own bankruptcy, all parties will be con-

And thus resulted Brewster's first bet. If it should prove his last, as he promises it shall, then, indeed, will all be O. K. The brother, for many long years absent, was too late to register his name among the legal voters; but not too late to save his sister from ruin, by arresting the first folly of her husband.

## MR. WEBSTER AND THE PRE-EMPTION BILL.

The debate on the pre-emption has now been going on for a month, and the voice of Mr. Webster has not been heard upon it. It has become the prominent debate of the session, and the question of pre-emption—the prime minister that is to be of General Harrison—and the revisionary candidate for the Presidency after Mr. Clay—this veteran Senator, now looming so largely in his multiplied characters—has never yet come into the debate. The log-cabin bill has not come within the reach of his heavy arm. This is a circumstance which we have twice mentioned before we have twice adverted to Mr. Webster's ominous absence from this debate. The fact of the absence is incontestable; the reason for it is a matter of debate. What is that reason? Is it fear of Mr. Clay? Is it part of the bargain with Mr. Clay? Is it a sign that General Harrison has changed, and that, being now President, has abandoned the pre-emption and the graduation policy, (upon which he stood the election in the new States,) and has surrendered himself, soul and body, to Mr. Clay's plan of raising all the money possible out of the lands, and distributing it among the States? Something has occurred, and what is it? Mr. Webster pledged himself for pre-emption in his great Western tour in 1837—he voted for them, and spoke for them in 1838. Now, when the greatest contest rages which has ever taken place yet about pre-emption—when Clay rebukes his blows upon them—when help is needed—when the real friends to the inhabitants of Western log cabins are straining night and main when Mr. Webster, from his new position as prime minister to Harrison, and as heir apparent in the third remove to the Presidency—when, from those circumstances, he would have such a weight in this contest, behold him shrinking and shrinking from it! He avoids the debate, and that without reason or excuse. Neither himself, nor any friend, intimates a cause for his absence. He is in the Senate every day, but usually walks off when the pre-emption debate begins. Why is it in this way? He cannot have changed his opinions. He is too old for that. What then? Fear of Clay? That is probable. To comply with a bargain? That is probable. To give a sign of Harrison's change of policy? That is probable. All three are probable; for all three have a common sympathy. The fear of Clay, the bargain with Clay, and the change in Harrison, are all consistent and homogeneous results; and Mr. Webster may act upon all three at one and the same time.

Be this as it may, one thing is certain—the whole West has been cheated in the election, for the whole Harrison party (with the exception of a few from the West) are now the deadly enemies of pre-emption and graduation. —Globe.

## MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF ALABAMA.

The Wetumpka Argus says: "An intelligent friend, who passed much of his time at the seat of Government during the past session, has given the following interesting classification of the House of Representatives as regards their nativity and business. The house consists of 109 members—Of these

here are

Natives of South Carolina, 29

" North Carolina, 17

" Georgia, 17

" Virginia, 14

" Tennessee, 12

" Alabama, 6

" New Hampshire, 1

" Connecticut, 1

Of this number there are

Farmers, 69

Lawyers, 13

Doctors, 6

Merchants, 8

Ministers, 2

Mechanics, 1

Editors, 2

We venture a cookie that the New Hampshire member is a Democrat, and the Connecticut man is a ranting whig of the first water!

Our friend has made an error in his calculation of the number of Editors in the House—We know of two, Mr. Rice of the Watchtower, (Democrat) and Mr. Langdon of the Advertiser, (Whig.)

It will be observed the 50 members are natives of Democratic States—of the "Old Dominion"—of the "Palmetto" and the "Granite" States, and of "Alabama."

Sam Slick utters some queer sayings. He has more truth than poetry in many of his hits, such for instance, as the following:

touching female curiosity.

"Nothin," squire, "scares a woman when her curiosity is once engaged, especially if she be curious to know something about herself. Only hold a secret in your hand to her, and its like a bunch of catnip to a cat; she'll jump and frisk, and tumble round like very thing, and never give over purring, you and coaxing of you till she gets it."

## GENERAL TICKET SYSTEM IN ALABAMA.

"This monstrous measure of injustice has at length been consummated by the Democratic party in the legislature of Alabama. By it the Republic of Alabama is franchised, and driven from the representation in the courts."

The above we have copied from the Columbian (Ga.) Enquirer—a Whig paper.

This same "monstrous measure of injustice" has been in operation in Georgia for many years, and yet this pure minded Editor has never once raised his voice, or made the scratch of his pen against it! He has voted under this system frequently—has voted in the minority too, and yet never once denounced it as unjust—and has recently voted under it with the majority, without once thinking to tell the people of Georgia that they were exercising the elective franchise under a "monstrous measure of injustice!"

Al no it was only upon the news being received that the Democrats of Alabama designed to secure a full and fair representation of the interests and strength of our Democratic State, that he has awoke to the monstrosity of the measure! We shall expect to see, if the Editor is really sincere and honest, the columns of his paper devoted hereafter to the convincing of the good Whigs of Georgia, that the method by which they have succeeded in electing a full ticket to Congress, is a monstrous measure of injustice!" We hope our friend of the "Argus" will not let him forget so virtuous a purpose, as his crusade against the General Ticket System.

Wetumpka Argus.

From the Dealer Register.

WHAT I LIKE TO SEE.

I like to see young men visit coffee houses and spend 25 or 50 cents a day for "briars," it shows a disposition to "encourage trade."

I like to see gentlemen make use of profane language before ladies, it shows that they are not the least "embarrassed" in their company.

I like to see men when they are at Church or other places, spit on the floor and walls, it looks "neat but not gaudy."

I like to see young men and girls staring at each other in church, it shows a disposition to obey the command "let us love one another."

I like to see young ladies when they go to church freely and openly discourse the topics of the day, it shows that they are uncompromising opponents of "gag laws."

I like to see a minister when the minister is praying in church—first at the altar, then at side—it shows a disposition to obey as pray."

I like to see card playing—it shows the feelings, by "by."

I like to see men about a clock at a tavern, it shows that they are great

and

I like to see a man in the Register, it shows that the editor likes what I like by giving my likes publicity so every one can like or dislike the above likes as he likes.

O. K.

Our devil says the above likes are "Oil Korreect," and his "infernalist" would like to be permitted to add the following likes, which he would like to be observed by all who like to read likes.

I like to see gentlemen when they come into a printing office leave the door open, it shows that they have regard for health by admitting a "free circulation of air."

I like to see gentlemen when they come into an office, search over manuscript, it shows that they are great searchers after "hidden treasure."

I like to see a man spend twenty-five or fifty dollars a year for liquor, and then say he is not able to take a newspaper, it shows that he has a great regard for the mental acquirements of himself and his children.

I like to see a man subscribe for a newspaper and never pay for it, it shows a disposition to patronise, and

I would like to see every man indebted to this office to come forward and pay their dues, to enable me to get a new-years dram of "hard cider," it would show that they can appreciate our laborious dues.

DEVIL.

The way to wealth is as plain as the way to market—follow industry and frugality and you will be sure to find it.



No cases of importance have ye'







# ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICES

## ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE

ON the tenth day of February next, I will sell at the late residence of David Golightly, deceased, in Cherokee county, Ala., a likely young Negro man. Note and good securities will be required payable on the 23rd day of December next.  
Dec. 26th, 1840.  
HENRY GOLIGHTLY, Adm.

January 6, 1841.—3t.—\$2.

## Administrator's Notice

THERE will be rented to the highest bidder on Saturday the 30th January next, on the premises, the Plantation whereon Joseph McConnell, dec'd, lately resided, one mile north of Gaylesville, Cherokee county, Ala. There is about 70 acres of cleared land, all fresh and first quality of Valley Land. Upon the premises are comfortable cabins for a dwelling and kitchen, and good stables, the Land to be rented until the first day of January, 1842.

At the same time and place there will be sold some personal property too tedious to mention. Terms made known on the day.  
Cherokee co. Ala. } JNO. L. SENTER, Adm.  
Dec. 30, 1840. }

## Administrator's Notice

THE undersigned, having taken out Letters of Administration on the estate of Joel Reed, deceased, gives notice to all persons having claims against the said estate to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will call and make immediate payment of their debts, and be compelled to do so by law.  
Dec. 23, 1840.—6t.—\$3.50.  
JAMES L. MARSH, Adm.

## Notice

ALL those having claims against the estate of Jeremiah Walters, deceased, in Cherokee county, and State of Alabama, are hereby notified to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred. Also, all persons indebted to said estate will call and make immediate payment of their debts, and be compelled to do so by law.  
Dec. 16, 1840.—6t.—\$3.50.  
GEORGE WEIR, Administrator cum testamento annexo.

## Administrator's Notice

THE undersigned, having on the 19th day of October, 1840, in the orphans' court of Jefferson county, Alabama, qualified as Administrator of William W. Adams, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the estate of said decedent, to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, being eighteen months from the said 19th day of October, 1840, otherwise they will be forever barred. Those indebted to the estate will please make payment to me.  
Dec. 23, 1840.—6t.—\$3.50.  
MITCHELL POOL, Adm.

## Administrator's Notice

THE undersigned, having taken out Letters of Administration on the estate of Dupuy Scott, dec'd, hereby notifies all persons having claims against said estate, to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred. Also, all persons indebted, will please make immediate payment.  
Dec. 16, 1840.—6t.—\$3.50.  
J. M. SCOTT, Adm'r.

## Notice

EDWARD L. WOODWARD, Adm'r. of the estate of James M. Mitchell dec'd, having tried himself ready for a final settlement; it is by the court that publication be made in the Mobile Republican for forty days requiring all persons interested in a final settlement of said estate to appear at the office of the said Administrator on the 1st day of February, 1841, at 10 o'clock, A.M., in the Court House of the County of Mobile, Alabama, to present their claims, or they will be barred.  
Dec. 16, 1840.—6t.—\$3.50.  
J. M. SCOTT, Adm'r.

## Notice

BY VIRTUE of a fi fa from the county court of Mobile county, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on the 1st Monday of February next, the following described lots of Land, known as the N. E. fourth of Section twenty-eight, township fourteen, Range eight, containing 160 acres, and part of the south west fourth of section twenty-two, township fourteen & Range eight containing 120 acres—levied on as the property of James Clarke to satisfy said fi fa in favor of the Branch of the Bank of the State of Alabama at Mobile.  
Dec. 30, 1840.—4t.—\$3.00.  
Wm. C. PRICE, Sheriff.

## Coroner's Sale

BY VIRTUE of an alias Execution to me, issued from the office of the Clerk of the County Court of Benton county, State of Alabama, I will offer for sale on the 1st day of February next, at the Court House door in the Town of Jacksonville, to the highest bidder for Cash, the following tract of Land (to-wit:) the west half of Section fifteen, Township fifteen, Range nine east in the Coosa Land District, levied on as the property of Halbert McClure to satisfy an Execution in my hands in favor of William T. Gould, and George E. against William Garrett, William C. Price and Halbert McClure—Sale within usual hours. Nov. 30th, 1840.  
JAMES WOOD, Coroner of Benton County.  
January 6, 1841.—4t.—pr's fee \$5.00.

## Trust Sale

BY VIRTUE of a Deed of Trust, executed by Jefferson Falkner to the subscriber, as Trustee, which said Deed is duly recorded in the Office of the Clerk of the County Court of Randolph county, Alabama, I will expose to public sale, on the first Monday in February next, before the Court House door in said County, between the usual hours of sale for Cash, the following described property, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy said Trust Deed, (viz:) Bentley, a Negro Man, about forty-five years of age—Sylvia, a Negro Girl, about 35 years of age—Dorcas, a girl about thirteen years of age—Mary a girl eighteen months old. Acting as trustee I will convey such title only as is vested in me. Dec. 29th 1840.  
SAMUEL HOWARD, Trustee.  
Jan. 6, 1841.—5t.—\$6.00.

## Notice

BY VIRTUE of a Deed of Trust, executed by Jefferson Falkner to the subscriber, as Trustee, which said Deed is duly recorded in the Office of the Clerk of the County Court of Randolph county, Alabama, I will expose to public sale, on the first Monday in February next, before the Court House door in said County, between the usual hours of sale for Cash, the following described property, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy said Trust Deed, (viz:) Bentley, a Negro Man, about forty-five years of age—Sylvia, a Negro Girl, about 35 years of age—Dorcas, a girl about thirteen years of age—Mary a girl eighteen months old. Acting as trustee I will convey such title only as is vested in me. Dec. 29th 1840.  
SAMUEL HOWARD, Trustee.  
Jan. 6, 1841.—5t.—\$6.00.

# THE STATE OF ALABAMA, SPECIAL ORPHANS' COURT, NO. 1

THIS DAY came into court Thomas A. Morris, Adm'r. of the Estate of John R. Allen, dec'd, and filed his Petition, praying an order of sale for the following Real Estate, (viz):  
The W. 1/2 of the N. E. 1/4 of S. 13 T. 14, R. 2 E. containing 80-25-100 acres. Also the N. E. 1/4 of the S. W. 1/4 of S. 13 T. 14, R. 2 E. containing 40-13-100 acres. Also the N. E. 1/4 of the N. W. 1/4 of Section 26, T. 14, R. 2 E. containing 40-29-100 acres.  
And it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that said estate is insolvent.

It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, for four days, requiring all persons interested in the sale of said Real Estate to be and appear before the Judge of the county court, at an Orphans' Court to be holden at the Court House in the Town of Ashville, on the first Monday in January next, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why said Real Estate should not then be Ordered for sale.  
Copy Test: JOSHUA W. HOOPER, Clerk Co. Co.

State of Alabama, }  
Benton County, }  
Special Orphans' Court,  
Decr. 30, 1840.

THIS day came John C. Harris, and deposited in the office of the Clerk of the County Court an Instrument in writing, purporting to be the Last Will and Testament of Isabella Burns, deceased, and asked for probate of the same.

Whereupon it was ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, for four weeks, requiring—McGraw and his wife (Mary McGraw), William Darby, and his wife (Martha Burns), James C. Moore, and his wife, Andrew Turpin, and his wife, Wilson McKinney and his wife, and James Burns, heirs at law, and next of kin to the said Isabella Burns, deceased, to be and appear at the Office of the Clerk of the County Court of said County, on the 1st day of February next, to show cause, if any they have, why the Last Will and Testament of the said Isabella Burns, deceased, should not be admitted to probate as the Last Will and Testament of said decedent.  
Copy from the Minutes.  
J. M. HOUSTON, Clk.

Jan. 6, 1841.—4w.

## Notice

BY VIRTUE of four fi fas, issued from the Circuit Court of Benton county, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder for CASH, before the Court House door in the Town of Jacksonville, on the 1st Monday in February next, FOUR NEGROES, named as follows: one Berry, and a woman named Molly, are on as the property of James Clarke, to satisfy said fi fas, one in favor of Herndon Kelly, one in favor of John Goodwin, one in favor of T. Crutchfield, use of J. Forney, and one in favor of W. P. Chilton & Co.—15th Decr. 1840.  
Wm. C. PRICE, Sheriff.

By his Deputy, AND. WILKINS.

Dec. 16, 1840.—5t.—\$6.00.

## Notice

Postponed Sale.

BY VIRTUE of one fi fa from the Circuit Court of Benton county, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder for CASH, before the Court House door in the Town of Jacksonville, on the 1st Monday in February next, the following described lots of Land, known as the N. E. fourth of Section twenty-eight, township fourteen, Range eight, containing 160 acres, and part of the south west fourth of section twenty-two, township fourteen & Range eight containing 120 acres—levied on as the property of James Clarke to satisfy said fi fa in favor of the Branch of the Bank of the State of Alabama at Mobile.  
Dec. 30, 1840.—4t.—\$3.00.  
Wm. C. PRICE, Sheriff.

## Notice

BY VIRTUE of a fi fa from the county court of Mobile county, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on the 1st Monday of February next, the following described lots of Land, known as the N. E. fourth of Section twenty-eight, township fourteen, Range eight, containing 160 acres, and part of the south west fourth of section twenty-two, township fourteen & Range eight containing 120 acres—levied on as the property of James Clarke to satisfy said fi fa in favor of the Branch of the Bank of the State of Alabama at Mobile.  
Dec. 30, 1840.—4t.—\$3.00.  
Wm. C. PRICE, Sheriff.

## Coroner's Sale

BY VIRTUE of an alias Execution to me, issued from the office of the Clerk of the County Court of Benton county, State of Alabama, I will offer for sale on the 1st day of February next, at the Court House door in the Town of Jacksonville, to the highest bidder for Cash, the following tract of Land (to-wit:) the west half of Section fifteen, Township fifteen, Range nine east in the Coosa Land District, levied on as the property of Halbert McClure to satisfy an Execution in my hands in favor of William T. Gould, and George E. against William Garrett, William C. Price and Halbert McClure—Sale within usual hours. Nov. 30th, 1840.  
JAMES WOOD, Coroner of Benton County.  
January 6, 1841.—4t.—pr's fee \$5.00.

## Trust Sale

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SAMUEL HOWARD, Trustee.  
Jan. 6, 1841.—5t.—\$6.00.

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SAMUEL HOWARD, Trustee.  
Jan. 6, 1841.—5t.—\$6.00.

# COMMERCIAL

## A. E. HOLT, & CO. COMMISSION MERCHANTS, MOBILE.

ALFRED B. HOLT, ROBT AUGUSTUS HOLT, JOHN N. ROSE.

## WARE-HOUSE, And Commission Business.

THE subscribers beg leave to return thanks for the patronage received last season from their friends, and solicit a continuance of the same, pledging themselves that no exertion on their part shall be wanting to give general satisfaction. Their Ware-House is now in good order for the storage of Cotton, and Merchandise. Advances made on Cotton as usual in Dry Goods and Groceries, at the very lowest market prices.

September 16, 1840.—4t.—\$1.  
The Jacksonville Republican, and Talladega Patriot will copy the above, till the 1st February, 1841, and forward their accounts to Persse and Miller.

## COMMISSION BUSINESS.

THE subscribers have entered in copartnership for the purpose of transacting a general Commission Business.

In Mobile, under the firm of WILLIAMS & JOHNSON. One or the other will always be at their post in Mobile, after the first day of November next. They deem it proper to state that no liabilities will be incurred by the parties, and pledge themselves that no use will be made of any funds which may be placed in their hands, for individual purposes; and that they will be governed strictly by all instructions received. The parties have had considerable experience in business, one having been engaged in the above business for four months in Virginia, and the other having dealt largely for several years in cotton and goods. They deem it unnecessary to give references, as they are both well known, and respect by merchants and generally to give general satisfaction in all business transactions, and hope to receive liberal patronage.

## WARE-HOUSE, And Commission Business.

THE subscriber has engaged in the above business in the City of Wetumpka, and is prepared to store and sell Cotton and Country produce.

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# NOTICE.

WHEREAS, Letters of Administration upon the Estate of Samuel M. Wilson, deceased, were, on the 1st day of January, 1841, by the Hon. Matthew J. Turnley, Judge of the County Court of Cherokee county, and State of Alabama, granted to Elizabeth Grogan. These are therefore to notify all persons having claims against the said Estate to exhibit the same, within the time limited by law, or the same will be barred.

THOMAS GROGAN, Adm. In right of his wife Eliza Grogan. Jefferson, Cherokee county, Ala. 15th January, 1841.—6t. }  
ALABAMA STATE

## LOTTERY, CLASS NO. 1.

Authorized by the Legislature of the State for the benefit of Hiram Lodge No. 427. To be drawn at Jacksonville, Ala. on the second Saturday the 13th day of February, 1841, at 6 o'clock P. M.

**\$2000**

CAPITAL PRIZE, TICKETS ONLY FIVE DOLLARS.

J. CROW & CO. Managers. Of the Lottery for the Hiram Lodge No. 427.

75 Numbers, 10 Drawings.

SPLEDDID SCHEME

1 PRIZE OF \$2,000	\$2,000
1 " " 1,000	1,000
2 " " 500	1,000
4 " " 250	1,000
5 " " 100	500
10 " " 50	500
20 " " 25	500

All those tickets having on them the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, will be entitled to the prizes.

Those tickets having on them the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, will be entitled to the prizes.

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# JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

VOL. V. No. C.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1841.

Whole No. 214

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,  
BY J. F. GRANT,

At \$5 00 in advance, or \$3 00 at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year unless paid in advance; and no subscription discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the editor. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue will be considered an engagement for the next year.

## Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements of 12 lines or less, \$1 00 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuance. Over 12 lines, counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c. All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates. Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbid and charged accordingly. A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months. Postage must be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor on business.



## POETRY.

### THE FATE OF THE BUCANIER.

Glynnell was a young, Welsh adventurer who embarked for this country about the year 1690. Naturally of a roving disposition, he soon became disenchanted with the monotony and tamelessness of a sedentary life; and, collecting together a number of congenial spirits, embraced the dangerous but lucrative profession of the pirate. After scouring the Atlantic for several years, during which he kept the Spanish colonies in a state of continual apprehension and alarm by the rapidity of his movements and the astonishing boldness of his adventures, he was at last surprised and attacked, while cruising with his companions on a beach of one of the West India Islands, by a large party of Spaniards, who had received secret information of his approach. A desperate resistance was made, but without avail. The Rover narrowly escaped with his life, after seeing his followers, one by one, overpowered and slaughtered around him; and his hitherto unconquered vessel, silently appropriated to the service of the victors. He wandered about for a while, unwilling to survive the fate of his faithful comrades, and the prostration of his former power, he finally flung himself from a rock into the ocean. Glynnell possessed the rare gift of clemency, combined with all the fearless intrepidity peculiar to the Robber of the Seas.

Dark genius of the wind and flood,  
Glynnell, where art thou?  
Dost thou, thousand tempests brave,  
To perch calmly now?  
Still breathe the ocean-swell to thee  
A language of delight,  
Oh! wilder than the wildest sea,  
And darker than the night,  
Thy spirit soaring, spurned its cell,  
And found where'er that wild eye fell.

Child of the blue wave, art thou gone?  
Or where is now thy home?  
Dost ocean wait thee onward still,  
Or shroud thee in its foam?  
How wildly screams the sea-bird when  
His pinions sweep the surge!  
Sings he thy song of triumph then,  
Or doth he wail thy doom?  
Or bears he in that fearful shriek  
The prayer thy victim-foes would speak?

No more thy vessel roams the wave,  
Above the strand no more  
Rise wild and loud those bursts of glee  
Above the billow's roar.  
Thy comrades where are they? The tide  
Now rolleth where they stood;  
The echoes of their songs have died  
In silent solitude.

Thou, three rivers, rouse, and reign  
Once more the monarch of the main.  
The dark, the brave companions trod,  
Is pressed by their feet,  
But there is weakness in that step,  
And in that eye deceit.  
Oh! burst from thy glorious sleep,  
And wake to arms again!  
Wilt yield the sceptre of the deep,  
Thy kingdom—to such men?  
Come, bid the vanishing dastard feel  
The deepest vengeance of thy steel.

Vain, vain the call which would awake  
One thought of former joys:  
The rocks will echo back reply,  
But not Glynnell's voice.  
And if he scorned to sink beneath  
The weapon of his foe,  
Till not a moment's fleeting breath  
Could chain his soul below.  
He shrunk not—had he dared to shrink,  
In meanness from the blow,  
How had the feeling o'er him rushed  
Of heart undone, and power crushed!

He fell not with those forms he lov'd  
The fever of his life,  
Unquenched by the shock of elements,  
Still triumphed in the strife.  
But when the sleep of evening sinks  
On ocean's troubled breast,  
And from the skies a thousand eyes  
Seem watching o'er thy rest—  
What brow is dark with passion here  
Where all is lowliest?

—See! doth he leap—and none to save?  
Glynnell, thou, hast found a grave!  
Sleep, Rover, on thy coral bed,  
Thy realm was not more free—  
The spirits of the waters breathe  
Companionship to thee.  
No prouder soul hath ever brav'd  
The battle and the storm;  
Nor ocean flung her snowy hand  
Around a manlier form.  
Then sleep, the peaceful rest is thine  
Along thy native sea.  
—Accursed office of friendship's tear  
To blot the young bucanier's name  
From the annals of the sea.  
—Southern Literary Messenger.

### From the Ladies' Companion. THE WAR-WOMAN'S CREEK.

In Georgia and N. C., there is hardly a river, creek, or stream, that has not connected with it some old Indian tradition. The title of the present sketch is taken from one of these: I believe one of the principal tributaries of the Natchez river, in the Cherokee Nation, North Carolina. The story, as told by the few Indians remaining since the removal in the fall of 1838, runs thus:

Many years ago, in the first settlement of the country, a wandering party of their tribe attacked the house of a squatter somewhere upon their borders, during his absence, and massacred all his children, and left his wife, covered with the mangled bodies of her butchered offspring, scalped like them, and apparently dead. She was not, however, wounded so badly as they had supposed, and no sooner did she hear the sound of their retreating footsteps, than, disengaging herself from the heap of slain, haggard, pale, and reared with her own and the blood of her children, she peered steadily for the door, and finding no enemies no longer in sight, hastily extinguished the fire, which, before leaving, they had applied to her cabin, but which had yet made very little impression in the green logs of which it was composed.

Wiping from her eyes the warm blood which was still trickling from her scalped head, she directed her agonized gaze to the bleeding and disfigured forms of those who scarce an hour before were playing at the door, and uttering her agonized heart with merry laughter, and as she felt the full force of her degradation, the last ray of hope die within her bosom, there stole over her ghastly face an expression as savage as was ever worn by the ruthless slayers of her innocent babes. Her eyes gleamed with the wild fury of the tigress, rabid of its young, as closing her cabin carefully behind her, with a countenance animated by some desperate purpose, she started off in the same path by which the murderers had departed. Needless of her wounds and bleeding blood, as lost to all sense of hunger and fatigue, in the one absorbing and full purpose which actuated her, she paused not upon the trail of her foes, until at night, she came up with them camped at the side of the creek which is indebted to her for its present name.

Emerging from the gloom of the surrounding darkness, on her hands & knees, she crept in a less towards the fire blaze of which as it flickered upwards, discovered to her the prostrate forms of the Indians, five in number, who, overcome by an unusually fatiguing day's travel, were wrapped in deep sleep, with their weapons, their tomahawks, in their belts. Her own stealthily advancing figure, as the uncertain light of the burning pine fell upon it with more or less distinctness—not exposing its movements cluttered with blood, and distorted by an expression which her wrongs, and the sight of the decapitated of her heart's truest, exasperated to a degree almost fanatical; and now shading all over two gleaming, spectral eyes—was even more striking than the swamy face which she gazed upon. Assuming herself that they were fast asleep, she gently removed their tomahawks and dropped about one in the creek. With this remaining weapon in her hand, and cool resolution in her heart, she bent over the nearest enemy, and lifting the instrument, to which her own and children's blood still adhered, with an terrific and unerring blow, buried it in the temple of its owner. The savage moved no more than partly to turn upon his side, gazed a faint quivered a minute like an aspen, and then sank back to his former position, quite dead, falling ghastly in his right face, the spirit woman left him, and noiselessly as before, despatched all of the sleepers, but one, that long rest from which only the last trump can awaken them. The last devoted victim, however, was aroused to a consciousness of his situation by the death-struggle of his companions. He sprang to his feet, and left for his weapon. It was not there, and one glance explained every thing to him, he evaded the blow aimed at him by the brave and revengeful mother, seized from the fire a burning brand, and with it succeeded partially in warding off the furious attack which followed. In a little time they fell struggling together, the Indian desperately wounded, and the unfortunate woman faint with the loss of blood and her extraordinary & heroic exertions. Both were too weak to harm each other now, and the wounded savage only availed himself of his remaining strength to crawl away. In this piteous plight, the poor woman remained until noon on the following day, when she was accidentally discovered by a struggling party of whites, to whom she told her story, and then died. After burying her on the spot, they made some exertions to overtake the fugitive Indian, but unsuccessfully. He succeeded in reaching his tribe, and from his tale the little stream before mentioned was ever afterwards known among the Cherokees, and also by the pale faces, as the "War-Woman's Creek."

### A CAPITAL STORY.

OF HOWELL AND JOHNSON.

We have not met with a story for some time as well told as one in the new volume of Angela's Reminiscences, of Boswell and Johnson. Angela seems to get it from the landlord of the inn where the lexicographer put up. Boswell had ordered a leg of mutton and also a pudding; and our author proceeds:

"Johnson gets off the pony, and the poor animal, relieved from the giant, smelt his way into the stable. Boswell ushered the doctor into the house and left him to prepare for his delicious treat. Johnson feeling his coat rather damp from the mist of the mountains, went into the kitchen, and threw his upper garment on a chair before the fire, and sat on the hob, near a little boy who was very busy attending the meat, and Johnson did not like the appearance of his head; when he shifted the hanging aside from one hand, the other was never idle, and the doctor thought at the same time he saw something fall on the meat upon which he determined to eat his meat on that day. The dinner was announced. Boswell exclaimed, 'My dear doctor here comes the mutton—what a picture! done to a turn—and looks so beautifully brown.' The doctor uttered, 'After a short grace, Boswell said—'

'I suppose I am to carve as usual; what part shall I help you to?' The doctor replied: 'I did not like to tell you before, but I am determined to abstain from meat to day.' 'Oh, dear! this is quite a disappointment,' said Boswell.

'Say no more I shall make myself amply amends with the pudding.' Boswell commenced the attack and made the first cut at the mutton. 'How the gravy runs! what fine flavored fat, so nice and brown too. Oh, sir, you would have relished this fine piece of mutton.'

The meat removed, in came the long wish for pudding. The doctor looked joyous, he eagerly to, and in a few minutes nearly finished the pudding. The table was cleared and Boswell said:

'Doctor while I was eating the mutton you seemed frequently inclined to laugh; pray tell me what tickled your fancy?' The doctor then literally told him all that had passed at the kitchen fire about the boy and the bastings. Boswell turned pale as a parsnip, and sick of himself and company, darted out of the room. 'Somewhat relieved on returning, he insisted on seeing the little rascally boy, whom he severely reprimanded before Johnson; the boy cried the doctor laughed.

'You little filthy, snivelling bound,' said Boswell; 'when you bastied the meat, why did you not put on the cap that I saw you have on this morning?' 'I don't like it,' said the boy.

'Not why could you?' said Boswell. 'Because mamma took it to boil the pudding for me.' The doctor, gathering up his herculean frame, stood erect, touching the ceiling with his wig, he stared or squinted—indeed looking any way but the right way. At last with mouth wide open (none of the smallest) and stomach heaving, he with some difficulty recovered his breath, and looking at Boswell with the lungs of a Stentor:

'Mr. Boswell, sir, leave off laughing, and under pain of my eternal displeasure never utter a single syllable of this abominable adventure to any soul living while you breathe.' 'And so, sir,' said my host, 'you have the advantage from the staple mouth of your humble servant.'

### ON AGRICULTURE.

In this country no man need be idle, for his surface would afford agricultural employment for more than ten fold the number of its present inhabitants. Too many hands cannot be employed in this business. The learned callings may be crowded and trade overcome; when too great a number engage in it they starve each other, but in a new, extensive and fertile country, every one who industriously and skillfully tills his ground, while he secures his own independence, is adding to the public stock, and while he enjoys the fruits of his labor, he may have the satisfaction to reflect that his fellow creatures in distant climes are fed from the produce of his fields. If the farmer's income be less abundant than that of the merchant, it is much more certain. If greater bodily fatigue is attached to his employment, he has much less anxiety of mind. If he has not an equal access to the elegancies of life, he is better assured of its real necessities and comforts.

Every farmer that is not in debt, and has in himself the fee of his land, is a prince within his domains; and provided his farm produces a competent support, there is in his power as much independence as can fall to the lot of man. When a farmer plans or sows, he, as it were, loans his property; and for seed that he puts into well cultivated soil, he receives twenty fold.—This is an interest of two thousand per cent; and, at the same time, such enormous interest is paid without impoverishing any one.

In old countries, by the monopoly and entailments of land, all but a few are excluded from the privilege of being owners of the soil. Here it is happily different.—Vast tracts of saleable land lie uncultivated—which can hardly be gotten within a whole century to come. The abundance and cheapness of the fertility of American lands together with the easy access to markets from extensive seacoasts, and from the number of our fine navigable rivers, which intersect the whole country, offer a decent competency and independence to millions of families in the industrious pursuits of husbandry.

The two Farmers.—Two Farmers, who were neighbors, had their crops of early peas killed by the frost. One of them came to console with the other on their misfortune. 'Ah,' cried he, how unfortunate, we have been neighbor! Do you know I have done nothing but fret ever since. But bless me! you seem to have a fine healthy crop coming up just now. What are these?' 'These?' cried the other, 'why these, are what I sowed immediately after my loss.'

'What, come up already?' cried the first. 'Yes, while you were fretting I was working.'

'What, and don't you fret when you have a loss?' 'Not until I have repaired the mischief.'

'Why, then you have no need to fret at all.' 'True,' replied the industrious gardener, 'and that's the very reason; in truth, it is very pleasant to have no longer reason to think of misfortune, and it is astonishing how many might be repaired by a little activity and energy.'

Georgia Silk.—It is stated in a Macon telegraph, that at a late term of the inferior court of that county, one of the presiding judges appeared on the bench with silk stockings, silk hankerchief, &c. made by his own family or some of his friends, of the production of their own cocoons; the next day another of the judges, A. E. Earnest, Esq., appeared in a full suit of silk, including coat, vest, pantaloon, stockings, pocket handkerchief, and stock, produced and manufactured wholly & entirely by his own family. Judge E. is of the opinion that domestic silk will, before many years, be found the most economical article for negro clothing as well as ladies and gentlemen's dresses.

Dialogue.—Belvidera.—It seems cruel to kill so many animals for their fur: thirty six poor squirrels put to death to make a suit for us? Emily.—Yes it is cruel. Why don't the monsters take their skins off without killing them?

A good wife exhibits her love for her husband by trying to promote his welfare, and by administering to his comforts. A poor wife dears and my loves her husband, and would not sow a button on his coat to keep him from freezing.

The meeting of the Poets.—In the city well known to every body, if they can find out the name—a poetical genius was hailed up before a poetical magistrate for kissing a girl and kicking up a dust, and the following interesting dialogue ensued:—

Magistrate.—Is your name John Jay? Prisoner.—Yes, your honor, so the people say?

Mag.—Was it you that kissed the girl, and raised the alarm?

Pris.—Yes, your honor, but I thought it was no harm.

Mag.—You rascal! did you come here to make rhymes?

Pris.—No, your honor, but it will happen sometimes.

Mag.—Be off, you scamp, get out of my sight.

Pris.—Thank'ee, your honor, then I'll bid you good night.—Pecayune.

The road on which emigration travels has this disadvantage—the higher it ascends the more difficult it becomes, till at last it terminates on some elevation too narrow for friendship, too steep for safety, too sharp for repose; and where the occupant, above the sympathy of men, and below the friendship of angels, resembles in the solitude, if not the depth, of his sufferings, a Prometheus chained to the Caucasian rock.

Phil. North American.

### THE OREGON TERRITORY.

The bill to authorize the adoption of measures for the occupation and settlement of the Oregon Territory, with the introductory remarks of the proposer, are given in our columns. The measure is one fraught with great importance, and does honor to the forecast of the public spirited Representative from Missouri. While Great Britain is encroaching on our Northern frontier—is seeking to obtain a new and commanding position and influence in the West Indies, to subject our whole Northern coast and the com-

merce of the valley of the Mississippi—and is at the same time extending its occupation and authority over the vast territory in our rear, which gives a point of control over the trade of the ocean of the Northwest, as well as the interior trade with the Indians, it is certainly proper that our National Legislature should make some demonstration of its intention to assert the rights of the country against the far-reaching power which seems resolved to occupy every spot on the globe necessary to secure for it an universal commercial dominion.

England has seized every commanding place which she could render impregnable in the Mediterranean—such as Gibraltar, Malta, &c. &c. and has reduced Portugal to a dependency. She has taken station at St. Helena, the Cape of Good Hope, and other points along the coast of Africa, and now proposes, by treaty with the various tribes of negroes, to acquire title to such portions or continent as will enable her to introduce her commercial system there, as in India. This is under the pretence of getting foothold for the purpose of abolishing the slave trade, but it will end in the conquest and enslavement of all Africa, as India is now enslaved by her commercial monopoly. While moving to the accomplishment of this object, we find her at the same time taking possession of New Zealand, and conquering an island on the coast of China, which, with her other possessions on the Pacific and Indian Oceans, gives her command of the whole fisheries, and all the commerce of the rich continents bounded by those seas.

The U. States, the rising rival of Great Britain in commercial enterprise, has not a spot on the globe where her commerce can fold its wings in security, beyond its own coast—without consent of other nations. Under such circumstances, we should not yield those of the Northwest without a struggle.—Globe.

### OFFICIAL POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

	HARRISON.	VAN BUREN.
Maine,	46,613	46,200
New Hampshire,	25,483	31,919
Vermont,	32,445	18,009
Massachusetts,	72,874	51,944
Rhode Island,	5,213	3,263
Connecticut,	31,212	24,888
New York,	225,812	212,519
New Jersey,	33,351	31,034
Pennsylvania,	144,019	143,676
Delaware,	5,967	4,874
Maryland,	33,533	23,750
Virginia,	41,405	42,818
North Carolina,	46,376	33,782
South Carolina,*		
Georgia,	40,261	31,921
Alabama,	23,471	33,991
Louisiana,	11,927	7,617
Mississippi,	19,513	16,995
Tennessee,	59,054	47,482
Kentucky,	57,337	52,397
Missouri,	21,441	23,043
Ohio,	149,157	124,782
Indiana,		51,604
Illinois,		47,476
Michigan,		21,106
Arkansas,		5,958
		23,057
		Car-

Harrison, 145,69  
\*The Leg  
electors: th  
of that  
State cannot  
be election  
for members of C  
October, 1840,  
there were Democratic majorities in every Congressional district in the State. There was one Whig member elected, owing to two Democrats running against him. In several districts there was no Whig candidate, so the popular Democratic majority at that election cannot be ascertained. We have seen various estimates of the popular vote, some as low as 12,000, and others as high as 23,000.

### AN EARTHQUAKE AT ZANTE.

An awful earthquake took place at the ill-fated island of Zante, on Friday the 30th ult. Sir Howard Douglas and suite are still there, and have during the last week felt upwards of one hundred shocks, and some very smart ones. The country has suffered severely, but providentially not more than seven lives have been lost. The inhabitants are all in the greatest state of alarm, and the damage is estimated at \$1,300,000. Fortunately the weather was up to Friday last, remarkably fine, or the sufferings of the poor would have been tenfold. A subscription has been opened for the immediate relief of the poor wretches whose houses are utterly destroyed. Gentlemen who have come from Zante say, that after the first tremendous shock, the town had the appearance of a place that had been bombarded for a month; and only fancy what it must look like now they have had one hundred and more shocks: which, it is said, have crumbled down these buildings which the first shock had rent. A small island in the harbor of Zante has disappeared. There were a few fishermen's huts upon it, but we know not whether any poor wretches were on it at the time.











## LEGAL NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

ALL those having claims against the estate of Jeremiah Walters, late of Cherokee County, and State of Alabama, dec'd. will present them well authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred—also all those indebted to said estate, will please come forward and make immediate payment—this 11th day of December, 1840.

GEORGE WEIR, Administrator.  
cum testamento annexo.

Dec. 16, 1840—5t—\$3 50.

### Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned, having on the 19th day of October, 1840, in the orphans' court of Jefferson County, Alabama, qualified as Administrator of William White, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the estate of said decedent, to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, being eighteen months from the said 19th day of October, 1840, otherwise they will be forever barred. Those indebted to the estate will please make payment to me.

MITCHELL POOL, Adm'r.  
Dec. 23, 1840—6t—\$3 50.

### The State of Alabama,

#### BENTON COUNTY.

**Orphans' Court, Jan. 1, 1841.**  
THIS DAY came Joshua Milner, Administrator of the estate of James Donaldson, dec'd. and reported said estate ready for final settlement.

It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican weekly for forty days requiring all those interested in the settlement of the estate of James Donaldson, deceased, to be and appear at the Office of the Clerk of the County Court of said County, in Jacksonville, on Friday the fifth day of March next, at which time and place there will be a final settlement of said estate.

True copy from the Minutes.  
M. M. HOUSTON, Clk.  
Jan. 20, 1841—6t.

### THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

#### ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

**SPECIAL ORPHANS' COURT, NOVEMBER 25th, 1840.**

THIS DAY came into court, Thomas A. Morris, Adm'r. of the Estate of John R. Allen, dec'd. and filed his Petition, praying an order of sale for the following Real Estate, (viz):  
The W. 1/4 of the N. E. 1/4 of S. 13, T. 14, R. 2 E. containing 80 25-100 acres. Also, the N. E. 1/4 of the S. W. 1/4 of S. 13, T. 14, R. 2 E. containing 40 13-100 acres. Also the N. E. 1/4 of the N. W. 1/4 of Section 26, T. 14, R. 2 E. containing 40 25-100 acres.

And it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that said estate is insolvent—

It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, for forty days, requiring all persons interested in the Sale of said Real Estate to be and appear before the Judge of the county court, at an Orphans' Court to be holden at the Court House in the Town of Ashville, on the first Monday in January next, and there to shew cause, if any they have, why said Real Estate should not then be Ordered for Sale.

Copy Test:  
JOSHUA W. HOOPER,  
(104—6t—\$10 50.)  
Clerk Co. Co.

### THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

#### Cherokee County.

**ORPHANS COURT SPECIAL TERM, January, 25, 1841.**

WHEREAS Robert S. Cowan, Guardian of James Furgerson, Martha L. Furgerson, John Furgerson, Nancy K. Furgerson, Singlec Furgerson, Chesterfield Furgerson, and Francis Furgerson, Thomas Furgerson, and S. Furgerson, Minor heirs of James Furgerson deceased, has this day filed his account, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that said estate is insolvent—

It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, for forty days, requiring all persons interested in the Settlement of said estate to be and appear before the Judge of the county court, at an Orphans' Court to be holden at the Court House in the Town of Ashville, on the first Monday in January next, and there to shew cause, if any they have, why said Real Estate should not then be Ordered for Sale.

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Copy Test:  
JOSHUA W. HOOPER,  
(104—6t—\$10 50.)  
Clerk Co. Co.

### NOTICE.

EDWARD L. WOODWARD, Adm'r. of the estate of James M. Mitchell dec'd. having reported himself ready for a final settlement; it is ordered by the court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for forty days requiring all persons interested in a final settlement of said estate, to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the County court in Jacksonville, on Monday the 23rd day of February next, at which time a final settlement will be made of said estate.

True copy from the minutes.  
M. M. HOUSTON, Clerk.  
January 13th, 1841—6t.

### NOTICE.

STATE OF ALABAMA, Benton County.

EXECUTORS, Administrators and Guardians are required to make their annual report by the first of March in each and every year. Those who fail to comply with this requisition will not only be proceeded against at their own expense, but will be allowed no commission upon a final settlement of the estates entrusted to their management. Office fees will be required to be paid at the time of making annual returns.

E. T. SMITH, Judge C. C.  
Jan. 29th, 1841—td.

## TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of Trust Executed by John L. Thompson to the subscriber as trustee to secure Wm B. Hutton for certain purposes therein mentioned which said deed is duly recorded in the office of the clerk of the County Court of Benton County Ala. I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, on Tuesday the 2nd day of March next at the Town of White Plains the following described property to wit: Lot No. 29) also the Lot on which said Thompsons stable is upon a Lot lying between said Stable and the creek, appertaining thereto, persons wishing to purchase a good situation for a public House would do well to examine for themselves as then could not be a better situation acting as Trustee I will convey such Title only as is vested in me.

Jan. 27 1841.

Wm. C. PRICE, Trustee.

### STATE OF ALABAMA,

#### BENTON COUNTY.

**Special Orphans' Court, January 26, 1841.**  
WM. D. THOMPSON, Adm'r of the estate of Alexander Thompson, deceased, having reported said estate, as ready for a final settlement.

It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, requiring all those interested in the final settlement of said estate, to be and appear at the office of the clerk of the county court, in Jacksonville, on Friday the 12th day of March next, to shew cause, if any they can, why a final settlement of said estate should not be made according to the vouchers of the Administrator.

E. T. SMITH, Judge C. C.  
January 26, 1841—td.

### NOTICE.

BY virtue of a fi fa from the county court of Benton county, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in March next; all the right, title, interest, claim and demand that Thos. J. Neely and A. W. Donagan has in and to the Lot known and designated as Lot No. 25, containing six Rods in front and thirteen back in the town and plan of White Plains—Levied on as the property of said Neely and Donagan, to satisfy said fi fa in favor of Menj. Hollingsworth, this 26th Jan. 1841.

N. B. The above Lot is well improved having suitable buildings for public business, out houses &c.

Wm. C. PRICE, Sh'ff.

By his deputy, AND. WILKINS.

Jan. 27, 1841—5t—\$5 00.

A. E. HOLT, SGO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

MOBILE.

ALFRED B. HOLT,

ROBT AUGUSTUS HOLT,

JOHN N. ROSE.

NEW GOODS, at the CHEAP

CASH STORE.

THE Subscriber, grateful for the patronage extended to the late firm of SIMS & REEDY, respectfully announces to the public, that he has moved from the old stand, to Hagerty's brick building on the corner, next door to the American Hotel, where he has just opened a new and extensive stock of Fall and Winter goods, purchased in New York and Boston, on such terms as will enable him to sell at prices to suit the times—which he offers at wholesale and retail, for CASH and CASH ONLY.

His stock comprises most articles in the Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery and Crockery line, usually found in mercantile establishments in the interior, and will be replenished by frequent arrivals. He believes his facilities for purchasing are equal to those of others, and he is content with a moderate profit.

Two months.

Jan. 2, 1840—2m.

FACTORY MARK

OF superior quality and assorted sizes, just received and on sale for CASH, by

Dec. 21, 1840—11a. HOKE & ABERNATHY.

Jacksonville,

HOTEL.

THE undersigned takes this method

to inform his friends and the public

generally, that he has taken the well

known Tavern Stand, known as the

Jacksonville Hotel, on the West side of the

Public Square, formerly occupied by W. E. Hol-

lingsworth. No pains or expense will be spared

to render the establishment comfortable and

attractive to all who may favor him with their

patronage. He respectfully solicits a call, and

pledges himself to a liberal public that his charges

shall be moderated to suit the hardness of the

times.

N. B. The Bar will be well supplied with

choice Liquors.

JOHN RAMEY.

Jacksonville, Jan. 13, 1840—5m.

JACKSONVILLE MALE AND

FEMALE ACADEMY.

S. H. COPELAND and H. W. VON ALDEHOFF,

take great pleasure in informing the Public that

they have associated themselves as teachers and

hope by their co-operation they may give ample

satisfaction.

S. H. Copeland will take charge of the students

in the Latin Language, English Sciences and Elo-

cution.

H. W. von Aldehoff, principally of those in the

Modern Languages, Mathematics and Natural

Sciences.

Charges for tuition as follows.

Orthography, Reading and Writing, \$8—

Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography and

History, \$12—

Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Surveying,

Belles Lettres, Logic, Elocution, Natural Philoso-

phy, Chemistry, Latin, French, Spanish, Italian,

and German Languages, per session of 5 months \$20.

Tuition will be charged from the time of entrance

to the end of the session, no deduction for

loss of time except in case of prolonged sickness.

Jacksonville, Febr. 1st, 1841—tf

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

FOR Practitioners and Family use, carefully se-

lected and warranted good, now on hand at our

Store.

## R. E. W. McADAMS,

### Clock & Watch Maker,

#### JACKSONVILLE,

#### ALABAMA.

Cash required for all Work when delivered.

### NOTICE.

LAND TO RENT.

WILL BE RENTED to the highest bidder

on the premises, on

Saturday 20th February next,

The Plantation whereon Samuel M. Wilson,

deceased lately resided, lying on Terrapin creek,

in Cherokee County, Alabama. The cleared

Land is under common Fence, and all of first

quality. Upon the premises are a good com-

fortable log cabin dwelling, kitchen, smoke house,

and stables, and other necessary out buildings,

and at the same place and time will be sold, if

not otherwise disposed of before the time, to the

highest bidder, a quantity of Corn. Terms

made known on the day.

THOMAS GREGAN, Adm.

in right of his wife Eliz. Grogan.

Jan. 20, 1841—5t.

WOOL CARDING.

THE Undersigned would re-

spectfully inform the pub-

lic generally, that he has just

erected and has now in com-

plete operation a new WOOL CARDING

MACHINE on CAVE CREEK, at Loyd's Mills,

about 10 miles south of Jacksonville, where all descrip-

tions of carding will be done in the best manner and

on the shortest notice. Persons bringing wool,

will please be particular to have it clear of burrs

and furnish one pound of card clear of salt to every

ten pounds of wool, in order that the wool may be

greased at the factory.

PRICES FOR CARDING.

Mixing, per pound, 12 1/2 cts.

Carding, " " 10 "

The above prices are charged for the weight of

rolls after they are carded, as from experiments

heretofore made, I have ascertained that the loss

and wastage in carding will average about one

pound in ten.

ELIJAH LOYD.

Can-creek, Jan. 27, 1841—4t.

CAUTION.

ALL Persons are hereby warned from tra-

ding for certain promissory notes given by the

undersigned to Wm. Dothard, a part due now, and

a part the 25th Jan. next. The notes were given

for land which is specified in the face of the notes;

but owing to a failure of the consideration for which

they were given, I do not intend to pay them un-

less compelled by law.

Feb. 3, 1841.—tf.

ROBERT FLEMING.

A CARD.

DR. GRANT respectfully informs his friends,

and the public generally, that he has removed

his Office to the building on the public square,

adjoining the store of Hudson and Brockman, and

opposite to Spencer's Hotel, where he may be

found at all times when not absent on professional

business.

JACKSONVILLE Nov. 18, 1840—6m.

HORSE BILLS,

EXECUTED

WITH

Neatness & Dis-

patch at this Office.

—ALSO—

PAMPHLETS, BLANKS,

CIRCULARS, CARDS, &c.

NOTICE—TAKE WARNING.

that are indebted to us, are notified

that unless they pay the same, and settle

with us, we will be compelled to sue them

for the same, and all debts against them

will be settled at the Court House, by him

alone.

D. D. CLAIBORNE,

G. W. WARREN.

The undersigned having purchased the entire

interest of Mr. G. W. Warren, in the above firm

would here return his sincere thanks to his cus-

tomers, and hopes to merit a continuation of those

favours which he has so liberally received at their

hands heretofore.

DANIEL D. CLAIBORNE.

Alexandria, Ala. Feb'r 8th, 1841.—tf.

REEDUCATIONAL.

DR. R. F. STUART, late of Mon-

roe Georgia. Having permanently

settled at Alexandria, respectfully offers

his professional Services to the citizens

of Benton County Ala.

Reference: } Dr. D. Johnston, Monroe,

Alexandria, Feb'r 5th, 1841.—tf.

DR. DAVID SHELTON.

HAVING located on the top of the Sand Moun-

tain, five miles from Gunter's Landing,

Marshall county, Ala. offers his professional ser-

vices to the public. All complaints will receive

prompt and unremitting attention. Those persons

afflicted with chronic diseases will find an asy-

lum at his residence—who knows what pure moun-

tain air and timely medicines may effect? He

has now and will keep a general supply of fresh

Medicines.—Feb'r 10, 1841.—tf.

WILLIAM E. MARTIN

AND



# JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

VOL. V. No. 7.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1841.

Whole No. 216

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,  
BY J. F. GRANT,

At \$2.50 in advance, or \$3.00 at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year unless paid in advance, and no subscription discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the editor. A failure to give notice at the end of the year, or a wish to discontinue will be considered an engagement for the next.

## Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements of 12 lines or less, \$1.00 for the first insertion and 50 cents for each continuance. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c.

All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates. Advertisements inserted without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbidden and charged accordingly.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements made for or by the year. Postage must be paid for all letters addressed to the Editor on business.



## POETRY.

### THE DAWN IS BREAKING OVER US.

BY F. M. MILES.

The dawn is breaking over us,  
See, heaven has caught its hue;  
We've day light before us,  
What sport shall we pursue?

The hunt o'er hill and lea?  
The salt or summer breeze?  
Oh! let no hour be sweet  
Unimproved by pleasures meet.

Then, when the sun is low,  
We've day light before us,  
What sport shall we pursue?

But see, while we're deciding,  
What morning sport to play,  
The dial's hand is gliding,  
And morn hath passed away.

Ah, who'd have thought that noon  
Would o'er us steal so soon,  
That morn's sweet hour of prime  
Would last so short a time!

But come, we've day before us,  
Still heaven looks bright and blue;  
Quick, quick, ere eve comes o'er us,  
What sports shall we pursue?

Alas, why thus delaying?  
We're now at evening's hour;  
It's farewell beams are playing  
O'er hill and wave and bow.

That light we thought would last,  
Behold, 'tis now 'tis past;  
And all our morning dreams  
Have vanished with its beams!

But come, 'twere vain to borrow  
A lesson from this day,  
For man will be to-morrow,  
Just what he's been to-day.

### SABBATH BELLS.

BY WILLIS C. CLARE.

Sweet Sabbath! to my ear,  
Thy bells with mingling tone,  
Tell of the distant and the dear  
In yon far blue unknown.

Of happier days they tell,  
When o'er the vernal ground,  
Fairer than Ocean's richest shell,  
Young Nature breathed around.

When hope, as at a shrine,  
To Fancy poured her lay;  
And hues, inspiring and divine,  
Painted the life-long day.

Sweet bells! they have a voice,  
Lost to the usual ear,  
Which bids the sorrowing heart rejoice,  
Though life no more be fair.

Though dust to dust has gone,  
They speak of brighter hours,  
When Memory, as from a throne,  
Surveyed her path of flowers.

Of sunny spots, where Love  
Unfurled his purple wings,  
And filled the spirit and the grave  
With glorious offerings!

An editor hard run.—A Western editor advertises for two journeymen and two devils. None need apply unless they can afford to work for nothing and treat him to boot. He says the times are so hard that he can't afford to make a more liberal offer.

Eastern Parable.—A man was travelling in Syria, leading his camel by the bridle. Suddenly the animal is seized with a panic of fear—he raises himself with impetuosity, foams and bounds in a manner so horrible, that his master abandons him in anguish and tries to save himself. He perceived at some distance from the road a deep stream, and as still heard the fearful neighing of the camel, he sought a refuge there and fell over the precipice. But a shrub held him up. He clung to it with both hands, and cast every side his anxious eyes. Above him is the terrible camel, of which he does not lose sight for a moment. In the abyss below is a dragon, who opens his monstrous jaws,

and seems ready to devour him. At the sight of him, he perceives two mice, one white and the other black, who gnaw in turn at the root of the shrub, which serves him for support. The unfortunate man remains there, frozen with terror, and sees no retreat nor means of safety. Suddenly, on a little branch of his shrub he discovers some fruit. At that moment he ceases to observe the rag of the camel, the jaws of the dragon, the frightful activity of the mice. He reaches out his hand towards the fruit, he gathers it and in the sweet taste forgets his fears and his dangers.

Do you ask who is this madman who can forget so quickly a mortal peril? Learn, friend, this is thyself. The dragon of the stream is the ever-open abyss of death. The camel represents the sorrow of life. The two mice who are gnawing at the root of the shrub are day and night, and in this situation the fruit of pleasure attracts you. You forget the anxieties of life, the threatening of death, the rapid succession of day and night, to seek the plant voluptuousness on the border of the tomb!

A DEAF AND DUMB MAN of Louisville, who has been educated at one of our Northern asylums, having satisfied himself after some reading on the subject, that his infirmity might be remedied, recently procured the drum of his ear with an instrument of his own, and restored his lost sense. The most remarkable feature in the case is, that from not being able to articulate a sound at the time of the operation, he acquired the use of the language in a few hours, and in four days was capable of taking part in substantial conversation.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

## NAPOLEON.

We take from the Journal of Commerce an extract from a long and interesting letter of a correspondent at St. Helena, giving an account of the disinterment of Napoleon's remains. Great care, it seems, was taken to preserve them from violation and from decay. The precise account of the condition of the body when the coffin was opened (which we add) will be read with much greater interest than all the vaunting of the ostentatious pageantry which attended their deposit in the Invalides.

From the letter to the Journal of Commerce, dated at St. Helena, November 2, 1840.

The tomb was at this time, in the presence of the above named persons, found as entire and perfect as it was immediately after the interment of Napoleon on the 9th of May, 1821. The first thing removed was the iron railing which encompassed the top part of the tomb, and the stone coping to which it had been inserted. The surface occupied a space of about 12 feet by 8, covered with three slabs of Portland stone, had a foot in thickness, resting upon a masonry embraced by iron bands. These slabs were displaced a little before two o'clock. Immediately was exposed to view a wall, being the lower sides of the vault: 1 foot 4 inches thick; width of the vault 4 feet and 8 inches; depth 11 feet; length 8 feet. Under the three slabs there was a vacuum of 6 inches. When the earth was taken away, there was a solid layer of Roman cement to the extent of 6 feet 10 inches. In a short time this was all taken away, by much exertion, with chisels. The Commissioners, all the time, watchful, with a number of lighted lanterns, then descended as far as the progress of the work would allow them, for the purpose of ascertaining whether all was right. At this moment, when the layer of cement had been removed, a bed of 104 inches of masonry of hard stone was exposed to view, strongly secured by iron clamps, and well cemented. Nearly five hours were expended in accomplishing this part of the work, which at one time the English commissioner thought he could not be able to accomplish, and he therefore saw fit to issue orders to clear away the exterior earth and commence taking down the north side of the vault, in order to effect an entrance to the chamber in which lay the remains of the great deceased; but by eight o'clock the object (without this operation) being finally accomplished, he gave directions to desist. At this time the workmen had got to the depth of nearly six feet.

When this masonry had been finally removed, there was found immediately under a Portland stone slab, about half a foot thick 5 feet 7 inches long, by 5 feet wide, covering and forming the upper surface of the chamber. All around this was as perfect as it was on the day it was laid. Into these slabs, in order to raise them, holes were drilled by means of chisels, and iron rings were put in, so as to lift them out. It was now nearly 10 o'clock, and Dr. Guillard purged the tomb with certain preparations he had previously got ready. The slabs were then lifted to the surface of the earth with tackles fastened to spars, and put at the side of the vault, and as soon as Napoleon's coffin came into sight, the French chaplain sprinkled holy water (*Eau Benite*) all over the tomb; and then read a psalm "de profundis"

at which moment all persons present, out of respect, took off their hats. The Commissioners, with their wonted watchfulness, again descended into the vault; when they found the coffin of Napoleon as sound as it was on the first day of its deposit there, with the exception only of a small part of the bottom, which was slightly decayed. It must be observed that the bottom of this chamber rested upon several small stone pillars equidistant from each other, so placed that the package from the adjoining hill might pass off without injuring the chamber. This proved to be an excellent precautionary measure. The Governor being unwell at Plantation House, had given Captain Alexander orders to proceed thus far without his presence—therefore, having got to this extent, an officer was sent to report progress. In the mean time, precautionary measures were adopted by the surgeon. The coffin was raised to the surface unharmed, slings and hooks having been carefully introduced under its bottom sides, and it was afterward taken to a tent, which had been pitched close by for its reception, at which moment the priest read a Latin prayer (*La Lavee du Corps*) a greeting to the Roman Catholic form.

When the coffin had been thus removed, the Commissioners stepped into the chamber, in which had rested his coffin for upwards of 19 years, which chamber was as perfect as dry as it was on the 9th of May 1821.

The outside coffin (mahogany) was separated and taken asunder, next to which was one of lead in the highest state of preservation. Arrangements having been previously directed by His Excellency, in consequence of his indisposition, this leaden coffin was hoisted up and placed within the sarcophagus sent from France for that purpose. This done, the Governor with his Staff made their appearance to witness the opening of the innermost coffin. The upper surface of the leaden coffin was then carefully removed, when another mahogany one was discovered in a most excellent state. The lid of the inner one immediately next the remains of Napoleon, made of sheet tin, superficially corroded, was next lifted. There appeared a white satin enveloping the body, which satin was by the surgeon himself removed, and the mortal remains of the great deceased were exposed to view, to several who knew him and several who knew him not. The features of the Corsican Lieutenant had to all appearance suffered but very little, for they were readily recognized. God, Guard, on beholding them exclaimed, "Good, very good!" And the several articles, pictures, &c., which had been placed around him within the coffin, appeared as they were in the day of interment. Napoleon's hand, which was in the same position and place in which his faithful Bertrand had nearly twenty years before placed them, and looked in a high state of preservation. His order, his uniform, his cocked hat, which has ever been identified with his person, were but very little injured by the hand of time, and the whole wore the air of very recent deposit; but part of the satin appeared to have imprinted itself into the skin of the face.

Two minutes only elapsed for this exposure, which was chiefly to afford the surgeon time to use certain preventives to further decomposition. The tin coffin was then closed and soldered, the mahogany one secured and the leaden one soldered. The other leaden one within and belonging to the sarcophagus sent from France, was likewise soldered and sealed, when the sarcophagus was locked, and the key then handed to Comte Chabot, the French Commissioner, by Captain Alexander, the English Commissioner. The sarcophagus, after some formalities of expression between the Commissioners, was then placed on the hearse and covered with the pall (a very rich one made of crimson velvet) and between 3 and 4 o'clock the procession moved from the tomb.

## THE REMAINS OF NAPOLEON.

Dr. Guillard who accompanied the Prince de Joinville in the expedition to St. Helena, has published an account of the exhumation of Napoleon, from which the following are extracts.

"The upper part of the leaden coffin was then cut and raised with the greatest precaution; within it was found a coffin of wood, in very good state, and corresponding to the descriptions and recollections of the persons present who had assisted at the burial. The lid of the third coffin having been cut through and raised, allowed us to see a sheet of white satin.—This sheet was raised with the greatest precaution by the hands of the doctor only, and the entire body of Napoleon appeared. The features had suffered so little, as to be immediately recognized. The different objects deposited in the coffin were remarked in the exact positions where they had been placed, the hands were singularly well preserved; the uniform, the orders, the hat, but little changed; the whole person, in fact, seemed to indicate a recent interment. The body remained exposed to the air for only at most, the two minutes necessary for the surgeon to take the mea-

ures prescribed by his instructions, in order to preserve it from all further alteration."

"Something white, which appeared to have become detached from the lining, covered as it with a thin gauze, all that the coffin contained. The cranium and forehead, which adhered strongly to the satin, were particularly stained with it, but very little was seen on the lower part of the face, on the hands, or on the toes. The body of the Emperor was in an easy position, as when it was placed in the coffin; the upper members were laid at length, the left arm and hand resting on the left thigh; the lower limbs were slightly bent; the head, a little raised on a cushion. The voluminous skull, the right & broad forehead, presented themselves covered with hard and yellow teguments, loosely adhered to them. Such appeared also the contour of the orbits, the upper edges of which were furnished with the eyebrows. Under the eyelids were still to be distinguished the ocular globes, which had lost very little of their volume or form. The eyelids were completely closed, adhered to the subjacent parts, and were hard under the pressure of the finger. Some eyelashes were to be seen on their edges. The bones of the nose and the tegument which covered them, were well preserved; the tubes and nostrils, however, suffered. The cheeks were full. The teguments of this part of the face were remarkable for their softness to the touch and their whiteness. Those of the chin were slightly blue; a tint they had borrowed from the beard, which had grown after death. The chin itself had undergone no change, and still preserved the peculiar type of the face of Napoleon.

The thin lips were parted, and three of the incisive teeth, very white, appeared under the upper lip, which was a little raised towards the left. The hands were perfect, not having undergone the least change. Although the joints were stiff, the skin preserved that peculiar color which is only to be found in the living man. The nails of the fingers were long and adherent, and very white. The legs were in boots, but in consequence of the opening of the seams, the last four toes were out on each side. The skin of these toes were of a dead white, and furnished with nails. The anterior region of the throat was much depressed in the middle, and the sides of the belly hard and sunk. All the members covered by the clothing appeared to have preserved their shapes. I pressed the left arm which I found to be hard and diminished in thickness. As to the loches, they appeared with their colors, so that the uniform of the horse chasseur of the 1st guard was to be recognized by the dark green of the coat and its bright red facings. The grand cordon of the legion of honor was across the waist coat, and the white breeches were partly covered by the hat, which was placed on the thighs. The epaulettes, the star, and other decorations attached to the breast, had lost their brilliancy and turned black. The gold crown of the cross of officer of the Legion of Honor had a long preserved its polish. Vases of silver appeared between the legs; one surrounded by an eagle, which rose above the knees; they were found entire, and closed. There were adhesions between these vases and the parts they touched, I uncovered them a little, the King's commissioner not thinking it right that they should be removed for the purpose of a clearer examination.

## ARRIVAL OF THE REMAINS OF NAPOLEON IN THE SEINE.

The Havre journal gives an account of the entrance of the remains of Napoleon, into the Seine, and their passing in front of that port on Tuesday the weather was stormy, and fears were entertained that the passage from Cherbourg would be difficult; but as night came on, the wind subsided, and the weather cleared. The convoy arrived at Havre in the evening, and remained in the roads. At six yesterday morning the drums of the National Guard and the garrison beat the reveille, and by half past six nearly the whole population of the town and environs were assembled on the piers, on the heights, and along the shore, eagerly looking out for the funeral cortege.

As the light increased, the vessels became perceptible. The Normandie steamer with the body on board, was distinguished taking the lead, dressed in her colors. She was followed by the Seine and the Courier, the Roccure cutter remaining at large. At seven the convoy passed within a short distance of the jetty, running a quick rate, impelled by the wind and tide, with very little steam on. General attraction was turned exclusively to the Normandie, which made a majestic appearance. The coffin covered with an embroidered pall, and surrounded by burning lights, was the most striking object. The sun coming out just at this moment, added greatly to the effect of the scene. The Journal adds that, unfortunately, the arrangements made for firing the jetties with National Guards, for firing salutes &c. were either badly made or tardily executed, so that the National Guards were not present

when the convoy passed, and the municipal and other authorities came running out to the pier just as the steamers were going round to the end of it. The salutes were not fired until after the vessels had passed.

It appears that the steamer which has been fitted up to receive the remains of Emperor at Rouen cannot be sent down the river, and is left at St. Denis. It was found to expose too great a surface to the wind, and was too wide and high to pass under some of the bridges. The Dorade has proceeded alone to Rouen, where it will receive the remains of Napoleon, and bring them as far as St. Denis. At this place the coffin will be put on board the steamer above mentioned and will be conveyed in it to Courbevoie.

The Funeral Car.—The car which is to convey the remains of Napoleon from Courbevoie to the Invalides, is finished. The effect of it may now be judged of as well by its draperies and decorations as by its form, which is much more gigantic than that of the car of the victims of July. It is 35 feet in height, 34 in length and 15 1/2 feet in width. It is upon four massive gilded wheels. The car is composed of a basement with panels between columns. This platform upon which the coffin is to be placed, is covered with a violet colored velvet, embroidered in gold with bees, stars and eagles. The under-carriages, both before and behind, are of a semicircular form decorated with the four trophies of flags taken from different nations. The tier has similar drapery to the pedestal decorated with the imperial mantle, sceptre, and crown and is supported by fourteen figures, representing the principal victories of the French. The base of the cars is covered with garlands and crowns of immortelles.

Over the whole is an immense crape drape, which hangs down to the ground. This prodigious hearse is to be drawn by sixteen horses, dressed with feathers, and housings embroidered in gold, with the arms of the Emperor. The supporters will be three Marshals and Admiral, all on horseback. An immense temporary wharf and a lofty temple are erecting at Courbevoie for the reception of the remains on their landing.

The officers of the National Guard of Paris have drawn lots for the legion which is to escort the funeral car of Napoleon from Courbevoie to the Invalides, and the honor has fallen on the 5th legion. The 10th will be stationed round the Invalides, and the rest will line the route to the cortege.

The Minister of the Interior intends proceeding, with the authorities of the Department of the Seine, to the limits of the Department beyond St. Denis, on the river, in order to receive the remains of Napoleon with imperial honors. Two steamers are repairing for this purpose.

## FUNERAL OF NAPOLEON.

PARIS, December 15.

At eight o'clock this morning numbers of persons were already assembled at the door leading to the Church of the Invalides, which was not opened till nine. Great confusion was occasioned by carts of sand, that went in every five minutes, leaving back the crowd and fright to death. At last the door was opened, and after rushing about a few moments, we found ourselves in the beautiful chamber of the effect of the funeral car. The car was most superb in black and military, and up the pillars, and all occupied by a multitude in deep mourning. Between the pillars were hung black draperies embroidered in silver borders and deep silver fringe; a large lustre hung in the centre of each, whose many lights shone brilliantly in relief against the draperies. The pillars were ornamented with gilded trophies, the names of Napoleon's victories, Austerlitz, Wagram, &c. and on each side of the pillars were three large tri-colored flags. The upper tribunes, containing thousands of people, were also hung with black, embroidered with silver border and golden emblems, and surmounting each division in these tribunes was a black medallion, surrounded with laurels, on which were inscribed in golden letters the principal acts of the Emperor's life, such as the peace of Amiens, and Louisville. Above these medallions, and extending all round the nave, were immense numbers of flags taken from the enemy in different battles. From the door of entrance up to the rails of the choir were placed a short distance enormous carnelabras, twelve or fourteen feet high, from which issued brilliant colored flames.

The choir and dome, which form perhaps more than half the church, separated from nave by a flight of steps, were hung with purple cloth from the ground to the summit and brilliantly lighted with hundreds of lustres. In the centre of the choir, in front of the altar, was erected the splendid catafalque, a representation in gilded wood of the tomb that is to be erected in marble, supported by four pillars and surmounted by



*Bailing of McLeod.*—We understand that he required bail in this case was given yesterday by Messrs. Brotherton of Queens-  
bury, and Bail of Lockport, and McLeod was forthwith discharged from custody. We learn in addition that no sooner was he released, than a very numerous band of armed men—one account says two or three hundred—interposed and forcibly reconducted him to jail, where he is yet confined. The avowed object of this disorderly and unlawful proceeding is to afford the owner of the C







## LEGAL NOTICES. NOTICE.

ALL those having claims against the estate of Jeremiah Walters, late of Cherokee County, and State of Alabama, dec'd, will present the same, authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; also, all those indebted to said estate, will please come forward and make immediate payment—this 11th day of December, 1840.

GEORGE WEIR, Administrator.  
cum testamento annexo.  
Dec. 16, 1840—6t—\$3 50.

### Administrators' Notice.

THE undersigned, having on the 19th day of October, 1840, in the orphans' court of Jefferson County, Alabama, qualified as Administrator of William White, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the estate of said decedent, to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, being eighteen months from the said 19th day of October, 1840, otherwise they will be forever barred. Those indebted to the estate, will please make payment to me.

MITCHELL POOL, Adm'r.  
Dec. 23, 1840—6t—\$3 50.

### The State of Alabama, Benton County.

**Orphans' Court, Jan. 1, 1841.**  
THIS DAY came Joshua Miller, Administrator of the estate of James Donaldson, dec'd, and reported said estate ready for final settlement.

It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican weekly for forty days, requiring all those interested in the settlement of the estate of James Donaldson, deceased, to be and appear at the Office of the Clerk of the County Court at said County, in Jacksonville, on Friday the fifth day of March next, at which time and place there will be a final settlement of said estate.

True copy from the Minutes.  
M. M. HOUSTON, CLK.  
Jan. 30, 1841—6t.

### THE STATE OF ALABAMA, SPECIAL ORPHANS' COURT, NO. 1.

THIS DAY came into court Thomas A. Morris, Adm'r. of the Estate of John R. Allen, dec'd, and filed his Petition, praying an order of sale for the following Real Estate, (viz):  
The W. 1/2 of the N. E. 1/4 of S. 13, T. 14, R. 2, E. 4 of the S. W. 1/4 of S. 13, T. 14, R. 2, E. 4, containing 40 3/4 acres. Also the N. E. 1/4 of the S. W. 1/4 of S. 13, T. 14, R. 2, E. 4, containing 40 3/4 acres. Also the N. E. 1/4 of the S. W. 1/4 of S. 13, T. 14, R. 2, E. 4, containing 40 3/4 acres.  
And praying to the satisfaction of the court that said estate be sold.

It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, for forty days, requiring all persons interested in the sale of said Real Estate, to be and appear before the Judge of the County Court, at an Orphans' Court to be held at the Court House in the Town of Ashville, on the first Monday in January next, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why said Real Estate should not then be Ordered for Sale.

Copy Test: JOSHUA W. HOOPER,  
(104—6t—\$10 50) Clerk Co. Co.

### THE STATE OF ALABAMA, Cherokee County, ORPHANS' COURT SPECIAL TERM, January, 25, 1841.

WHEREAS Robert S. Cowan, Guardian of James Ferguson, Martha L. Ferguson, John Ferguson, Nancy K. Ferguson, Single, John Ferguson, Chesterfield Ferguson, Francis Ferguson, Thomas Ferguson, and Maca Ferguson, Minor heirs of John Ferguson, deceased, on this day filed his accounts and a statement of the settlement and the same being audited and caused to be approved by the Judge of the County Court, and the said Court that no more money be paid in the Jacksonville Republican, and that all persons having claims against the estate of said decedent, to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, being eighteen months from the said 19th day of October, 1840, otherwise they will be forever barred. Those indebted to the estate, will please make payment to me.

Wm. C. PRICE, Sh'ff.  
Jan. 27, 1841—tds.

### NOTICE.

EDWARD L. WOODWARD, Adm'r. of the estate of James M. Mitchell, dec'd, having reported himself ready for a final settlement; it is ordered by the court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for forty days requiring all persons interested in a final settlement of said estate, to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the County Court in Jacksonville, on Monday the 22d day of February next, at which time a final settlement will be made of said estate.

True copy from the minutes.  
M. M. HOUSTON, Clerk.  
January 13th, 1841—6t.

### NOTICE.

STATE OF ALABAMA,  
Benton County.  
EXECUTORS, Administrators and Guardians are required to make their annual report by the first of March in each and every year. Those who fail to comply with this requisition will not only be proceeded against at their own expense, but will be allowed no commission upon a final settlement of the estates entrusted to their management. Office fees will be required to be paid at the time of making annual reports.

T. SMITH, Judge C. C.  
Jan. 29th, 1841—td.

### TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of Trust Executed by John L. Thompson to the subscribers as trustee to secure Wm. C. Price for certain purposes therein mentioned, which said deed is duly recorded in the office of the clerk of the County Court of Benton County, Ala. I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, on Tuesday the 2nd day of March next at the Town of White Plains the following described property to wit: Lot No. 29) also the Lot on which said Thompson's stable is upon a lot lying between said Stable and the creek; appertaining thereto persons wishing to purchase a good situation for a public House would do well to examine for themselves as then could not be a better situation being as Justice I will convey such Title only as is vested in me.

Jan. 27, 1841.  
Wm. C. PRICE, Trustee.

### STATE OF ALABAMA, Benton County.

**Special Orphans' Court, January 26, 1841.**  
WM. D. THOMPSON, Adm'r. of the estate of Alexander Thompson, deceased, having reported said estate as ready for a final settlement.

It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, requiring all those interested in the final settlement of said estate, to be and appear at the office of the clerk of the County Court in Jacksonville, on Friday the 12th day of March next, to show cause, if any they can, why a final settlement of said estate should not be made according to the vouchers of the Administrator.

E. T. SMITH, Judge C. C.  
January 26, 1841—td.

### NOTICE.

BY virtue of a final from the County Court of Benton County, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in March next, all the right, title, interest, claim and demand that Phos J. Neely and A. W. Dunegan has in and to the Lot known and designated as Lot No. 25, containing six Rods in front and thirteen back, in the town and plan of White Plains—Leveled on as the property of said Neely and Dunegan, to satisfy said final in favor of Benj. Hollingsworth, this 26th Jan. 1841.

N. B. The above Lot is well improved having suitable buildings for public business, out houses &c.

Wm. C. PRICE, Sh'ff.  
By his deputy,  
AND WILKINS.  
Jan. 27, 1841—5t—\$3 50.

### A. B. HOLT, & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
MOBILE.

ALFRED B. HOLT,  
ROBT AUGUSTUS HOLT,  
JOHN N. ROSE.

### NEW GOODS, at the CHEAP CASH STORE.

THE Subscriber, grateful for the patronage extended to the late firm of JIMS & REA, DY, respectfully announces to the public, that he has moved from the old stand, to Hagerty's brick building on the corner, next door to the American Hotel, where he has just opened a new and extensive stock of Fall and Winter goods, purchased in New York and Boston, on such terms as will enable him to sell at prices to suit the times—which he offers at wholesale and retail, for CASH and CASH ONLY.

His stock comprises most articles in the Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery and Crockery line, usually found in mercantile establishments in the interior, and will be replenished by frequent arrivals. He believes his facilities for purchasing are equal to those of others, and he is content with a moderate profit. He flatters himself therefore, that he can afford such inducements, as will make it the interest of those trading to him, to supply themselves at his establishment. Please call and examine.

Wetumpka, Nov. 25, 1840.  
A. B. HOLT, Prop'r.

At the Jacksonville Republican and Talladega Watchtower, copy two months.  
Dec. 2, 1840—2m.

### FACTORY YARN.

OF superior quality and assorted sizes, just received and on sale for CASH, by

Dec. 21, 1840—td. HOKE & ABERNATHY.

### Jacksonville, HOTEL.

THE undersigned takes this method to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the well known Tavern Stand, known as the Jacksonville Hotel, on the West side of the Public square, formerly occupied by W. B. Hollingsworth. No pains or expense will be spared to render the establishment comfortable and attractive to all who may favor him with their patronage. He respectfully solicits a call, and pledges himself to a liberal public that his charges shall be moderated to suit the hardness of the times.

N. B. The Bar will be well supplied with choice Liquors.  
JOHN RAMEY.  
Jacksonville, Jan. 13, 1840—3m.

### R. E. W. McADAMS, Clock & Watch Maker, JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

Cash required for all Work when delivered.

### NOTICE. LAND TO RENT.

WILL BE RENTED to the highest bidder on the premises, on  
Saturday 20th February next,  
The Plantation whereon Samuel M. Wilson, deceased lately resided, lying on Terrapin creek in Cherokee County, Alabama. The cleared Land is under common Fence, and all of first quality. Upon the premises are a good comfortable log cabin dwelling, kitchen, smoke house, and stables, and other necessary out buildings, and at the same place and time will be sold, if not otherwise disposed of before the time, to the highest bidder, a quantity of Corn. Terms made known on the day.

THOMAS GROGAN, Adm'r.  
In right of his wife Eliza Grogan.  
Jan. 20, 1841—td.

## WOOL CARDING.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public generally, that he has just erected and has now in complete operation a new WOOL CARDING MACHINE on CANE CREEK at Loyd's Mills 13 miles south of Jacksonville, where all descriptions of carding will be done in the best manner and on the shortest notice. Persons bringing wool, will please be particular to have it clear of burrs and furnish one pound of lard clear of salt to every ten pounds of wool, in order that the wool may be greased at the factory.

PRICES FOR CARDING.  
Milling, per pound, 12 1/2 cts.  
Carding, " " 10 "

The above prices are charged for the weight of rolls after they are carded, as from experiments heretofore made, I have ascertained that the loss and wastage in carding will average about one pound in ten.

ELIJAH LOYD.  
Cane creek, Jan. 27, 1841—4t.

## A CARD.

DR. GRANT respectfully informs his friends, and the public generally, that he has removed his Office to the building on the public square, adjoining the store of Hudson and Brockman, and opposite to Spencer's Hotel, where he may be found at all times when not absent on professional business.

JACKSONVILLE Nov. 18, 1840—6m.

## HORSE BILLS, EXECUTED WITH Neatness & Dispatch at this Office.

—ALSO—  
PAMPHLETS, BLANKS,  
CIRCULARS, CARDS, &c.

## NOTICE—TAKE WARNING.

ALL those that are indebted to us are notified that unless they come in, and settle before long that their notes and accounts will be sued on at our next Magistrate's Court, as longer indulgence CAN NOT be given.

CLABORNE & WARREN.  
Alexandria, Alabama, 3d.  
January 11th, 1840—3t.

## PLANTERS' HOTEL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he continues to keep a House of Public Entertainment, in the Town of Jefferson, Cherokee County, Alabama. He fully intends to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call. JACOB HOSS  
Jefferson, March 27th, 1840—3t.

## NOTICE.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he still continues to keep a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT in the Town of Jacksonville, Benton Co. Ala. at the same stand, on the N. E. corner of the public square, where he expects to remain permanently—and feels confident from past experience, that he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

AARON HAYNES.  
1841

IS just at hand. We are consequently under the necessity of calling on our patrons for funds. This is certainly unpleasant to us as well as them. But it must be done. We therefore earnestly hope that they will remove the necessity compelling us to such a course by speedy payment.

COTTON will be received in discount at the market price if delivered early.

WOODWARD & BROTHER.

## LOOK AT THIS.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of O. E. BURT & Co. must come forward and make payment immediately. Our necessities compel us to make collections, and further indulgence cannot be given.

O. E. BURT & Co.  
Jacksonville, Dec. 30, 1840.

## ELI C. JOINER, AND SAMUEL H. LAKENS.

HAVING formed a partnership in the practice of law, and having determined to devote their entire time to their profession, any business confided to them will receive prompt attention. Their office may be found on the North East corner of the public square, in the Town of McDonald Randolph County, Ala.  
Feb. 3rd, 1841—td.

## NOTICE.

TO the voters of the Town-Beat—ON the first Monday in—and first day of March next, I will proceed to open and hold an Election (in the Court House) for two Justices of the Peace and one Constable; Vice Esqr's Arnold and Estill and Bailiff Hillin whose terms of service will then expire Jacksonville, Jan. 25th, 1841.

JOHN H. WHITE.

## NOTICE.

THE purchasers of Town Lots in the town of Jefferson, Cherokee County, Ala. are hereby notified to come forward by the first Monday in February next and renew their bonds and give additional and new securities, for the purchase money of said Lots; according to the provisions of an act of the Legislature passed in the year 1838.

JNO. C. RHEA, Sec. of Board of Com.  
Jefferson, 24th Dec. 1840—3t.

## NOTICE.

WHEREAS, Letters of Administration upon the Estate of Samuel M. Wilson, deceased, were on the 1st day of January, 1841, by the Hon. Matthew J. Turnley, Judge of the County Court of Cherokee County, and State of Alabama, granted to Elizabeth Grogan—

These are therefore to notify all persons having claims against the said Estate, to exhibit the same, within the time limited by law, or the same will be barred.

THOMAS GROGAN, Adm'r.  
In right of his wife Eliza Grogan.  
Jefferson, Cherokee county, Ala.  
19th January, 1841—6t.

## CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned not to trade for a Note given by me to M. Abney, for one hundred and seventy dollars, due 25th Dec. 1840, as the consideration for which said note was given, has not been and cannot be complied with, by said Abney I am therefore determined not to pay it unless compelled by law.

WM. PHILIPS.  
Dec. 30, 1840.

## MONEY WANTED.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers will confer a favor by paying as early as possible as we are compelled to have money or forfeit our credit.

HOKE & ABERNATHY.  
Dec. 23, 1840—td.

## LAND FOR SALE.

THE undersigned, as Agent of a Land Company Offers for sale a quantity of land of various qualities and different sized pieces, which will be sold on accommodating terms. Persons wishing to examine the land can do so by applying to the undersigned, living on the McIntosh Road, 2 miles west of Sawyer's Ferry.

Z. REYNOLDS.  
Randolph Co, February 10, 1841—4t.

## DISSOLUTION.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the style of CLAIBORNE & WARREN is this day dissolved by mutual consent, all persons indebted to the said firm are hereby notified to make payment to Daniel D. Claiborne, who is alone authorized to receive the same, and all demands against said firm will be settled at the Counting room of D. D. Claiborne, by him alone.

D. D. CLAIBORNE.  
G. W. WARREN.

The undersigned, having purchased the entire interest of Mr. G. W. Warren, in the above firm would here return his sincere thanks to his customers, and hopes to merit a continuation of those favors which he has so liberally received at their hands heretofore.

DANIEL D. CLAIBORNE.  
Alexandria, Ala. Feb'y 8th, 1841—td.

## PREDECEASED.

DR. R. F. STUART, late of Monroe Georgia. Having permanently settled at Alexandria, respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Benton County Ala.

Reference: Dr. D. Johnston, Monroe, " J. G. Waddle, " A. Meaders, Fayetteville, " R. F. Ogilby, Rome.

Alexandria, Feb'y 5th, 1841—td.

## DR. DAVID SHELTON.

HAVING located on the top of the Sand Mountain, five miles from Gunter's Landing, Marshall County, Ala. offers his professional services to the public. All complaints will receive prompt and unremitted attention. Those persons afflicted with chronic diseases will find an asylum at his residence, who know what pure mountain air and timely medicines may effect. He has now and will keep a general supply of fresh Medicines.—Feb'y, 10, 1841—td.

## WILLIAM B. MARTIN AND JOHN FOSTER.

HAVE formed a Partnership in the practice of Law. Having determined to devote their entire time to their profession, any business confided to them will receive prompt attention. Their Office is the one lately occupied by Messrs Martin and Martin, where one or both of them may at all times be found.

Jacksonville, Benton Co., Ala.  
September 23, 1840. } Sept. 30—td.

## Tailoring Business.

THE Subscriber takes this method of offering his sincere thanks to the citizens of this County, for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and to inform the public that he is prepared to make Work at a short notice, and pledges himself that all business entrusted to his care shall be punctually attended to.

JAMES M. LITTON.  
Alexandria, January, 6, 1841—3m.

## MATTHEW J. TURNLEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Jefferson, Ala.

WILL practice in all the Circuit and County Courts of the 9th Judicial Circuit, except the County Court of Cherokee.

He tenders his thanks to his friends for past favors, and his services to his friends and the public generally in future, and assures them that should he fail to render general satisfaction to his employers, it shall not be for the want of honest industry, close application, and prompt attention to all business that may be committed to his management. He would also say to them, that his appointment to the office of Judge of the County Court, will not interfere with, or hinder his practice, except in the court in which he presides as Judge.

January 20, 1841—3m.

## BLANKS

Of the following description, neatly and correctly executed, are kept constantly on hand for sale at this office.

For Magistrates.  
Warrants, Executions, Ca Sas, Subpoenas, Garnishments, Forth coming Bonds, Bail Bonds, Replevin Bonds, Delivery Bonds, Ball Bonds.

For Sheriffs.  
Appeal Bonds, Stay Bonds, Attachment Bonds, Writs, Affidavits, Garnishments, Recognizances, Deeds for Titles.

For Constables.  
Prison Bound Bonds, Debtors Bail Bonds.

For Clerks.  
Witness Certificates, Marriage License, Schoolers Oath & License, School Com. Bonds, Administrators Bonds, Guardians Bonds, Officer's Bonds, Oaths of Office.

Also, DEEDS OF TRUST, WARRANTY DEEDS, DECLARATIONS, BLANK NOTES, &c.

A quantity of the above blanks will shortly be forwarded to the county seats of the adjoining counties of St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee and Randolph, where officers may obtain them by applying at the places of deposit.

September 16, 1840—td.

The Jacksonville Republican, and Talladega Patriot will copy the above, till the 1st February, 1841, and forward their accounts to Persse & Miller.

## THE THOROUGH BREED RACE HORSE & STALLION WHALEBONE.

WILL stand the ensuing Season at the Subscriber's in Benton County Ala. 20 miles South of Jacksonville, and 16 miles north of Talladega town, at the low price of \$30 the Season, \$20 the single leap, which will be demaded at the time of service, and \$50 to insure a mare to be in foal payable when that is ascertained, or the right of property is transferred; mares will be taken care of at a small profit as I have large and extensive pasturage which is well watered, and I shall give my own personal attention to the brood stock, and will guarantee care, but will not be liable for escapes or accidents of any kind. Mares and foals shall be fed at discretion or as directed, and charged at a reasonable rate, the keep to be paid when the mares are taken away; the season to commence on the first day of March next and to end on the first day of July thereafter.

Benton Co. Ala. Feb'y 1st 1841.  
HENRY B. TURNER.

## WHALEBONE.

Is twelve years old this spring, a beautiful blood bay, & of fine size being upwards of 16 hands high, possessing a fine Bone and uncommon beauty.

## PEDIGREE.

Whalebone was got by the Justly celebrated horse old Sir Archie, and he, by the old Imported horse Dimick, and Whalebone's dam was got by old Packolee, and he by the Imported horse Citizen, and he by the Imported horse Jonah, out of Green's old Celer mare one of the best racers in her day, the Celer mare was got by old Celer, the best son of old Janus out of a Partner mare, Whalebone's great grand dam was got by the old Imported horse Dureddy, his great grand dam by Wildair, the best son of Imported Fearnaught, his gr. gr. gr. grand dam Jet was got by Flimnap, his gr. gr. gr. grand dam Dianna by Claudius, his gr. gr. gr. grand dam Sally Painter by Sterling, his gr. gr. gr. grand dam Silver by the Bellisze Arabian in England. This pedigree could be traced back much further but I deem it unnecessary as it is here shown that this horse has not one bad cross in him &c.

## Performances of Whalebone.

IN the fall of 1832 he being 3 years old, he won the sweepstakes at Florence Ala. 7 subscribers 200 Dollars each entrance, two mile heats, with great ease at two heats, 3 weeks after he won the Jockey club purse at Huntsville, 450 Dollars 3 mile heats, at three heats, beat Piano and Molly Long, although Whalebone was but three years old at that time. Mr. J. C. Beasley and myself gave him the preference over Polly Powell, Longwaist, and Anvaling Smith, all of which we had in the stable at that time. From thence we traveled him to Montgomery Ala. and won the Jockey club purse two mile heats, at which place we refused 3,000 Dollars for him, two weeks after he won the Jockey club purse at Benton Ala. after this race he was taken with the distemper, and travelled home in that condition, which so materially injured him that we were unable to run him the next season. In the fall of 1834 we trained and ran him at Florence Ala. for the Jockey club purse, 3 mile heats and he was beaten by Hibernia in consequence of his choking from the effects of the distemper. The above is an unvarnished statement of facts as we raised him and had the entire management of him in training and running &c.

JAMES W. CAMP.  
HENRY B. TURNER.  
February, 10th, 1841—td.

## SEABORN WILLIAMS, Attorney at Law, McDONALD, ALABAMA.

January, 6, 1841—3m.

SATINETS & KENTUCKY JEANS, some of very superior fabric and finish, Also ROB ROY JEANS, LINSEYS, Red mix and plaid; BROWN & BLEACHED DOMESTICS, some very heavy. Besides a general assortment of Fancy and Staple Goods, BOOTS and SHOES: Hats and Caps, School Books & Stationery; Cups & Saucers, Plates and Queens Ware generally, for sale by

HOKE & ABERNATHY.  
Dec. 23, 1840—td.

## DRUGS & MEDICINES.

FOR Practitioners and Family use, carefully selected and warranted good; now on hand at our Store.

HOKE & ABERNATHY.

## COMMISSION BUSINESS.

THE subscribers have entered in copartnership for the purpose of transacting a general Commission Business.

In Mobile, under the firm of WILLIAMS & JOHNSON. One or the other will always be found at their post in Mobile, after the first day of November next. They deem it proper to state that no liabilities will be incurred by the parties; and pledge themselves that no use will be made of any funds which may be placed in their hands, for individual purposes; and that they will be governed strictly by all instructions received. The parties have had considerable experience in business, one having been engaged in the above business for four months in Virginia, and the other having dealt largely for several years in cotton and goods. They deem it unnecessary to give reference, as they are both well known; and expect by promptness and punctuality to give general satisfaction in all business confided to them, and hope to share a liberal patronage.

JOHN D. WILLIAMS,  
T. JOHNSON.  
September 2, 1840—td.

## WARE-HOUSE, And Commission Business.

THE subscribers beg leave to return thanks for the patronage received last season from their friends, and solicit a continuance of the same, pledging themselves that no exertion on their part shall be wanting to give general satisfaction. Their Ware-House is now in good order for the storage of Cotton, and Merchandise. Advances made on Cotton as usual in Dry Goods and Groceries, at the very lowest market prices.

MILLER & PERSE.  
September 16, 1840—td.

The Jacksonville Republican, and Talladega Patriot will copy the above, till the 1st February, 1841, and forward their accounts to Persse & Miller.



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